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- 8.—Boiled Potatoes
- 9.—Spinach
- 10.—Apple and Raisin Tart
- 11.—Fruit
- 12.—Tea
- 13.—Coffee

## GERMAN CLIMBERS ON KINCHINJUNGA.

### "TOUCH AND GO" ON LAST STAGE.

ICE WALL AND PILLAR BARRIERS PASSED, BUT THE MOUNTAIN WINS.

The Himalayan folk fear and revere Kinchinjunga—the Old Man with the Whiskers, as its name is said to mean. To them it is a great and terrible mountain, inhabited by harsh gods and forbidden to men. And their dread seems to be infectious, for though many expeditions have wandered through the Himalayas and climbed its tremendous walls no serious assault had been made on Kinchinjunga's topmost peak until in August last year Herr Paul Bauer led his party of young Germans from Munich to study, explore, and stand—if the gods would be kind—where no man's foot had ever rested before. The gods were not kind and the victory was theirs.

The party of nine arrived at Darjeeling on June 23, and on the 31st its first echelon—Dr. Beigel, Dr. Allwein, Herr Brenner, Herr Theones, Herr Aufschneider, and Herr van Kraus—were on their way, via Kalimpong, Kangtok, Lachen, and the River Zemu Chu to the Zemu Glacier, where they made their base camp on August 15. They were followed by the remaining three of the party—Herr Bauer, Herr Fendt, and Herr Leopold—who were aided in transport organisation by Lieut.-Colonel Tobin, a well-known Darjeeling mountaineer. They had with them 30 porters who had been to great heights with the Everest expeditions, and had promise of help from Mr. Shebbeare, an Everest climber.

#### Hazardous Reconnaissances.

As soon as the base camp was established (writes the Calcutta correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) Herr Bauer's party began the long and tedious task of reconnoitring approaches for the attack on Kinchinjunga's summit. At first one group of three men made an attempt on the peak of Simvu, 22,330 feet high, while another three moved to the extreme limit of the Zemu Glacier. The one party reached a height of 10,000 feet, passing up to and above the Simvu Saddle; the other reached a point immediately beneath a high saddle in the north spur of Kinchinjunga itself. Both were balked by fresh snow and avalanches, which made immediate further progress in those directions too difficult and hazardous, and they had to return to the base camp without the clues that they had sought.

This was at the beginning of the fourth week of August, and time was short. Had they been able to postpone the main advance for a few weeks they might either have followed up in favourable weather the

line of march already begun, or they might have retraced their steps and availed themselves of the permission already granted to attack the mountain from the Nepal side, which is considered easier. As it was, the weather—fine enough for all but the climber, who must have firm snow—had delayed them already and was to cheat them even more unkindly when they had advanced their base camp on August 23 to the western end of the Zemu Glacier. Here they were seventeen or eighteen thousand feet up, near a short high spur on the eastern buttress of the highest peak of Kinchinjunga. They decided to make their attack up this spur, and accordingly set up a camp just below its razor-edged arête after some days of arduous work to facilitate their communications with the world behind and below them.

#### Eight Days of Step-Cutting.

They had almost won through to the top of the arête when a violent snow-storm on September 8 and the two next days ruined all the work already done. Camp 7 was cut off from the advanced base camp for some days, and it had to be retraced to avoid the danger of avalanches. Another start was made, and after four days' toil they reached the summit of the arête, 20,000 ft. high, and pitched Camp 9 there. Then followed eight strenuous days of step-cutting up the ice-walls which now confronted them.

The way led up first by a series of ice pitches and cornices, then by fourteen ice-pillars ("gendarmes") of heights ranging up to 200 ft. It was impossible to work round these pillars and so up by steady stages; each had to be surmounted with the aid of ropes and ice axes. There was very little wind to trouble them, but the sun left them very early and the cold became intense. The ice, too, was more difficult than any to which they had been accustomed in Europe, and they had to cut complete staircases for the laden native porters—of whom, by the way, they had the highest opinion. They bivouacked by night on narrow ice ledges between the "gendarmes."

#### The Last Ridge.

On September 30 the climbers—six of the Germans and four porters—passed the last of the ice-pillars, and pitched camp 10 at 23,400 feet. The severest of the technical difficulties had been overcome, the summit was in full view, and there seemed to be no more snow ahead than any easy snow slope running up to the last ridge which looked to offer no serious obstacles. They found, too, that they were not severely handicapped by lack of oxygen apparatus,

which they had dispensed with on the ground that it was too heavy. On October 3, after a brief rest, they tried to set a camp still higher up the slope, but found snow so soft that they sank in it knee-deep. They returned to camp 10, and more snow almost immediately began to fall, and continued to fall for three days. Another attempt was made, but the snow fell more heavily than before, and there was a bitter wind. On October 8 they decided that the effort must be abandoned for fear lest their retreat be cut off altogether by the fresh snow. As it was, the temperature every evening sank to 20 degrees of frost.

#### Frost-Bitten and Snow-Blind.

The party had to be split up for the descent, and one group was caught by a small avalanche in which packs and kit were lost. The men were left to spend a night at 20,000 feet without tents, blankets, or sleeping bags, and were rather badly frost-bitten. Another member of the party was snow-blind in one eye for several days. The descent was the more difficult as steps had to be recut in the ice slope, and the snow was soft and very deep. Camp six, when they reached it, was in six feet of snow, but the cook was ready for them with provisions. From there they went on to the base camp and by easy stages to Darjeeling.

The great effort had failed by a little and had achieved much. The Germans had overcome tremendous difficulties; they had climbed to a height of 23,400 feet, the greatest ever yet reached in the Sikkim Himalayas; they had been robbed of their goal only by the unpredictable caprices of weather both in the early and in the last stages of their endeavour. Herr Bauer thinks that Kinchinjunga's summit can be reached, and he hopes to be one of those who will do it; but he has no delusion either about the difficulty of the task or about the weather-gods' temperament.

#### Explorers' Reticence.

The nature and extent of the scientific and other discoveries made on the expedition—which, of course, its members consider to be of first importance—are as yet unknown, as the climbers would not anticipate the book which they intend to publish concerning their experiences. In India and among explorers and mountaineers at home this work will be awaited with keen interest, for the adventure was conceived and prepared with all the Germans' famous thoroughness no less than it was persisted in with all the modern climber's courage of body and mind.

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## Diary of Coming Events.

#### To-day.

(January 14.)

H.K. Football Association, Council Meeting, 3.30 p.m.  
Queen's Theatre: "Pleasure Crazy."  
World Theatre: "Don Q."  
Star Theatre: "Veiled Woman."  
Majestic Theatre: "Cabaret Nights."  
Tea Dances: Hong Kong and Peninsula Hotels, 5 p.m.  
Dinner Dances: Hong Kong, Peninsula and Repulse Bay Hotels, 8.30 p.m.  
Tides: High, 10.03 a.m. and 8.23 p.m.; Low, 3.24 a.m. and 1.48 p.m.  
European Mails:—Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Angers), 2.30 p.m.

#### Wednesday.

(January 15.)

Sandakan Light and Power Co. Extraordinary general meeting, St. George's Building, 12.30 p.m.  
Entries close for Open Chess Championship.  
Fauling Hunt and Race Club Hounds Meet, Sheung Shui, Cross Roads, 2.45 p.m.  
Hockey: Club v. K.O.S.B., U.S.R.C. ground, 5 p.m.  
U.S.R.C. Rifle League Meeting, Volunteer Headquarters, 5.30 p.m.  
Football:—Senior Division: R. Navy v. K.O.S.B. Junior Division: R. Navy v. R.A.  
Queen's Theatre: "Pleasure Crazy."  
World Theatre: "Revenge."  
Star Theatre: "Veiled Woman"

#### Majestic Theatre: "Cabaret Nights."

Tea Dances: Hong Kong Hotel, and Peninsula Hotel, 6 p.m.  
Dinner Dances: Hong Kong and Peninsula Hotels, 8.30 p.m.  
Tides: High, 10.59 a.m. and 9.17 p.m.; Low, 4.07 a.m. and 2.37 p.m.  
European Mails:—Outward: Europe via Vancouver, B.C. and via Siberia (Empress of Canada), 10 a.m.

#### Thursday.

(January 16.)

St. Stephen's Girls' College, Speech Day, 3 p.m.  
H.K. Football Referees Association, Emergency Meeting, French Bank Building, 5.30 p.m.  
Y.M.C.A. Kowloon, debate "Has the Labour Party justified its return to power?" 9 p.m.  
Italian Opera Co. "La Boheme," 9.15 p.m.  
Star Theatre, 9.15 p.m.  
Queen's Theatre: "The Pagan."  
World Theatre: "Revenge."  
Star Theatre: "The Heart of a Nation" (matinees only).  
Majestic Theatre: "Speedy."  
Tea Dances: Hong Kong Hotel, Peninsula Hotel, 5 p.m.  
Dinner Dances: Hong Kong and Peninsula Hotels, 8.30 p.m.  
European Mails:—Outward: Europe via Siberia (Eaga Maru), 9.30 a.m.; Europe via Siberia (Kamala), 6 p.m. Inward: Europe via Suez (Kamala).

#### Friday.

(January 17.)

Christian Fellowship Meeting, 7.30 p.m.  
Auction of Valuable Curios, Lammert Bros., 2.30 p.m.

Polo Tournament, K.O.S.B. v. Odd Lots, Civilians v. Headquarters.

U.S.R.C. Annual Tennis Tournament, 3rd round.  
H.K. Automobile Association, Dinner Dance, Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.  
Taikoo Ball, Taikoo Club Hall.  
Italian Opera Co. "Rigoletto," 9.15 p.m.  
Star Theatre: "The Pagan."  
World Theatre: "Fazio."  
Star Theatre: "The Heart of a Nation" (matinees only).  
Majestic Theatre: "Speedy."  
Tea Dances: Hong Kong Hotel, Peninsula Hotel, 5 p.m.  
Dinner Dances: Hong Kong and Peninsula Hotels, 8.30 p.m.  
European Mails:—Outward: Europe via Siberia (Eaga Maru), 9.30 a.m.; Europe via Siberia (Kamala), 6 p.m. Inward: Europe via Suez (Kamala).

#### Saturday.

(January 18.)

U.S.R.C. Annual Tennis Tournament.  
League Cricket:—Division I: I.R.C. v. Kowloon C.C.; Royal Navy v. Craigengower, Civil Service C.C. v. The Army. Division II: H.K.C.C. v. R.E. and Signals, Kowloon C.C. v. Recreio, Craigengower v. Police.  
Friendly Cricket:—Division I: University v. H.K.C.C.  
Italian Opera Co. "Madame Butterfly," 8.15 p.m.  
Queen's Theatre: "The Pagan."  
World Theatre: "Fazio."





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## BRITAIN & AMERICA.

### LORD BIRKENHEAD ON THEIR UNITY OF AIM.

Anglo-American relations and the Wall Street collapse were among the subjects dealt with by Lord Birkenhead at a luncheon of the Oxford Luncheon Club at Oxford last month, when he gave impressions of his recent visit to the United States.

Lord Birkenhead said that it might seem presumptuous to suggest that anything could be seen of value in a visit lasting six weeks, yet sometimes the very rapidity of one's journey enabled one to collect, not indeed knowledge, but impressions which, if founded on sound information, might be of some interest. The Wall Street collapse had been the greatest possible surprise to him. He had met many of the leading figures in Wall Street, but not one who had anticipated the extent of the collapse.

#### The Wall Street Slump.

In its reactions this enormous material loss, however much a share of it must be counted only paper loss, must affect for a considerable period the prosperity of the United States, but the resources of that continent were so vast, its population so enterprising, its self-containedness so astonishing, that it possessed a wonderful degree of resiliency with which to face the crisis.

He was not putting the training, capacity, and judgment of English financiers below those he had observed with admiration in America. With all the disabilities and handicaps with which British finance had been hampered, it was not without satisfaction that they could reflect that in 1929 the City of London was still the acknowledged centre of the finance of the world.

"I advance no opinion as to the duration of this financial stringency in the United States," he said. "but it is not merely their question; it is one which in its reaction affects our markets also. No advantage is gained or will be gained in England by the misfortunes of another country. On the contrary, the sure and, perhaps, only hope is that all the nations of the world shall obtain the maximum prosperity which the conditions of the world allow."

#### Anglo-American Harmony.

Speaking of Anglo-American relations, Lord Birkenhead said that he never met an Englishman who desired anything but good relations with the United States. He had met many Englishmen who disliked Americans, and many Americans who disliked Englishmen, but there was to-day in these islands almost a complete unanimity of thought on this question. On the question of international morality the broad views of the two peoples were identical. "I don't believe," he continued, "that two nations could be found in the world who so universally detest the horrors of war." The jurisprudence of the United States was founded upon and borrowed from ours. All these circumstances made for a community of thought from which a community of action might easily issue.

On the other hand, there were conditions of the two countries which could not escape attention. Their population was enormously greater than ours. It had been recruited over a long period of years from almost incredible cosmopolitan sources. "When I was in New York nine years ago," said Lord Birkenhead, "the name of Cohen had for the first time displaced the name of Smith for supremacy in the directory." (Laughter.) Concluding, he said: "I express the hope that these two great and proud nations which have differed so often and bitterly in the past may have realised as they tread together the bloody road on which the milestone were graves the secret of immortal and indestructible harmony."

### HOW A FASCIST M.P. MUST TALK.

#### THE DUKE'S INSTRUCTIONS.

The Fascist Chamber held its first sitting of the winter sessions at Rome recently, when the announcement was made by the President, Signor Giurati, of the Crown Prince's engagement to Princess Ma e Jose of Belgium. Signor Giurati also expressed the good wishes of all the deputies for the happiness of the Royal couple. The Chamber rose to its feet after the President had referred to the attempt on the Crown Prince's life, "which proved that the member of the House of Savoy is undisturbed by danger and, therefore, that the Prince will, one day be worthy to lead his soldiers towards the highest fortunes of the Fatherland."

Signor Mussolini then read out the changes in his Ministry, concluding: "I ask the Chamber to remember this wish of the Government—neither praise nor high-flutin phrases are welcome. Discussion must be straight-forward, loyal, intelligent—in fact, Fascist."

Obedient cheers greeted this pronouncement from the 100 per cent. Fascist Chamber, which in its three months' existence has not known a serious debate.

## A GREAT LIGHT AT "BART'S."

### PRINCE LAUNCHES MILLION POUNDS APPEAL.

When the Prince of Wales had finished his moving appeal for St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, recently, he turned an electric switch on the table in front of him, and set revolving a great light on the roof. This for months to come will remind London of the great effort which was started to raise £1,000,000 for the oldest hospital in London, whose record of service has lasted through eight centuries and 27 reigns.

There is a very little of Rahere's religious foundation left in stone in the huge blocks of buildings, which for the most part date from the early eighteenth century. A great scheme of reconstruction has become urgent, and has now begun in the building of new surgical blocks and operation theatres, but a great deal more must be done in the way of new buildings and the endowment of teaching and research. The raising of £1,000,000 in these days is a formidable undertaking, but the claims of "Bart's" are incomparably strong, and a good start has been made in solid contributions from the King Edward's Hospital Fund and the great City Companies and other sources.

The great hall at "Bart's," where the Prince was welcomed at a gathering of medical people and friends of the hospital, is one of the finest rooms in London, dominated by Holbein's glowing portrait of Henry VIII, who was the second founder. There is a long tradition behind everything at "Bart's," and the presence of the Lord Mayor of London, Henry Fitz Alwyn, in the twelfth century, was connected with the great city hospital, as all his successors have been, officially.

#### Distinction for the Prince.

After the Prince had made his speech, in which he spoke of the modernisation of the hospital as necessary to convert it into "a real temple of health" fit to play its part in making a nation of fit men and women, after the Greek ideal, he received the only honour which "Bart's" is able to confer even on a prince. This is admission as a perpetual student of the Medical College, and he listened without a smile to the reading of the conditions, which every student has to sign, binding him, among other things, to be of good conduct and attend the lectures.

The new student was greeted with a loud and cheerful noise out in the quadrangle, where a crowd of his fellow-students and nurses was gathered. There was a great glare from the huge lights used by the "talkie" film operators, now inevitable attenders at every important function, and the plane trees stood out ghostly in the strange glow, while high overhead the long arms of the appealing light raked the sky. It symbolised the light of mercy and healing which has burned at "Bart's" for eight centuries, and serves, too, as an S.O.S. signal.

## INDIA'S GREATEST NEED.

### PROBLEM OF ILLITERACY.

Discussing the problems and progress of internal India before members of the Women's International League last month, Mrs. Rama Rau pointed out that they were working in the midst of an illiteracy of which people in England had no idea, and were up against a religious orthodoxy that became very difficult when ignorance was brought in. Women's societies were labouring against great odds, and under present conditions too many of the social reform societies were working in their own small ways throughout India instead of co-operating and recognising each other. Only then could they get the recognition of the Government and reach the masses upon such questions as inheritance, marriage, divorce, the age of consent, child marriage, and caste.

#### The Position of Women.

In India women had the advantage that the men had always recognised that women should be allowed to take part in the government of the country as soon as they were educated and capable, and it was not the men's fault that so few of the women were educated. The men were inclined more and more, in fact, to leave social questions to the women, and since women had been admitted to the great social reform conference it had taken on an entirely different aspect.

#### Religious Tyranny.

Pointing out the obstacles of orthodoxy, Mrs. Rau, who said she was a Hindu, suggested that Hinduism could be very tyrannical where the uneducated were concerned. In her opinion there was no reason why they should submit to tyranny in religious affairs, since they had their minds and brains to use. Very good work had been done by the Christian missionaries, who were now being received in a friendly and sympathetic way. They had done good work for hospitals, schools, and colleges, and there was no Hindu, no matter how orthodox, who would not be prepared to pay his tribute. But what was really wanted in India was education.



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## HIS SON'S WAR SERVICES.

### A PROFESSOR'S BEQUEST.

Professor Sonnenschein, a friend of the late Joseph Chamberlain, who played a big part in the founding of Birmingham University, gives in his will a larger share of his residuary estate to his naval officer son, Lieutenant Commander Edward Oliver Stalybrass. The reasons for the legacy are set forth thus in the will:—"Because he has not the same means as his elder brother, and in recognition of his services to the country during the whole period of the war, and, in particular, of his gallant conduct on the occasion of the sinking of the Pathfinder on September 5, 1914, when he saved many lives, a service which has never been publicly recognised by the Admiralty or otherwise."

The light cruiser Pathfinder struck a mine and was blown up. After finding lifebelts for wounded men in the water Lieutenant Commander Stalybrass recited Kipling's poem "If," and made the men cheer a distant destroyer "to keep their spirits up."

#### An Epic of the Sea.

In a letter written by Lieutenant Commander Stalybrass, to his mother shortly after the sinking of the Pathfinder an epic of the sea is revealed. The letter has been kept as confidential until now. After describing the striking of the ship the letter says:—

The first lieutenant gave the order to jump away from the ship, and about 100 men and officers did jump. When I left the ship the

captain was the only live man on board as far as I know. I dived in, and the rush of water carried me away from the ship 100 yards. There was a lot of wreckage about, and I got hold of something. Then I looked back and saw the stern pointing vertically up in the air. The last thing I noticed before swimming off was the captain hanging on to a quarter-deck guard-rail. I soon got hold of a large box, and this supported me for about five minutes till I saw the surgeon. He had a lifebelt on, but one leg was broken, and he was unconscious. I got a large plank and put him on it, lashing him with the lifebelt. I rubbed his arms and shouted at him and woke him up, and he was all right.

Then I found about twelve lifebelts and distributed them to men who were hanging on to bits of wood. Two of them sank while I was fixing their belts, but the rest were all right. Most of them were slightly wounded. I put on a lifebelt as I didn't know how long it would be before help arrived. Then I looked round for the ship, but she had sunk. There was a lot of wreckage about, and I got one of the cutter's rudders and sat on it. This must have been three-quarters of an hour after I got into the water, for I saw two destroyers and two torpedo-boats coming straight for us. There were men sitting on a buoy about two hundred yards from us, and one of them stood up and waved. There were about twenty men near me, and I told them to cheer. They did lustily. The destroyers didn't hear us, but it kept their spirits up, and about twenty minutes later the destroyers arrived.

Lieut. Comdr Stalybrass changed his name from Sonnenschein at the outbreak of war. Stalybrass was his grandmother's maiden name.

## DOES AWAY WITH DRUGGY COUGH-MIXTURES.

### A NOVEL BREATHEABLE TABLET.

With the discovery of the new Peps "breatheable tablet," throat and bronchial ailments are now successfully treated direct instead of through the stomach with liquid mixtures. Druggist cough medicines are as out of date as they are depressing and dangerous. Apart from being swallowed into the stomach (which has no direct connection with the lungs), every dose varies in strength owing to the heavy drugs sinking to the bottom of the bottle.

These new breatheable tablets known as Peps present this new direct treatment in combination with freedom from drowsy drugs, uniform strength, and wonderful handiness. A few silver-wrapped Peps can be carried loose in the pocket for immediate use when any cough or throat irritation occurs, or upon contact with persons suffering from colds or influenza, in hazaar, public meeting place or conveyance. Being in solid form, Peps always ensure the same strength of dose, which is a most important point with chest and lung medicines.

Peps are unequalled as a cure and preventive for coughs, colds, sore throat, laryngitis, bronchitis, night chills, bronchial asthma, influenza, catarrh and all chest and lung weaknesses. Dispensaries and medicine dealers sell Peps in handy sealed bottles. Full directions and handy little cork-screw enclosed in every package.



## HUMOUR: ANCIENT AND MODERN.

"Did you finish at college cum laude?"  
"No, mirabile dictu."

Madge: Would you still love Harry if he didn't have a car?  
Mildred: Oh, yes, if he promised to get one right away.

Young Man: "How much do I pay for a marriage license?"  
Clerk: "Five dollars down and your entire salary each week for the rest of your life."

Gentleman (bewildered at the elaborate wedding): "Are you the bridegroom?"  
Young Man: "No, sir; I was eliminated in the semifinals."

She: "Have you any poor relations?"  
He: "Not one that I know."  
She: "Have you rich relations?"  
He: "Not one that knows me."

Mrs. Ballings: "My dear, did you never observe that designers take a woman's head to adorn many of your coins?"  
Her Husband (moeily): "No, but I have observed that designers take many of my coins to adorn a woman's head."

Foreman: "Well, everything all right?"  
Night Watchman: "Yes, I haven't done so bad for the first night. I've checked everything off, and there's only one thing missing—the steam roller."

First Chauffeur: Have you ever Second Chauffeur: No, but I've been slapped.  
been pinched for going too fast?

"You wouldn't think," said the Mississippi youth, "that my musical talent was the means of saving my life."

"No," remarked his friend, "I would not. Tell me how it happened."

"Well, there was a big flood in my home town and when the water struck our house, Father got on a bed and floated down-stream."  
"And you?"  
"I accompanied him on the piano."

"Prisoner, the jury finds you guilty."  
"That's all right, Judge. I know you're too intelligent to be influenced by what they say."

"Do you believe in higher education?"  
"Well, judging from the letters we get from my boy in college, it couldn't come much higher."

Indulgent Mother: "D'ye mind doing up three pounds of rice in 'alf pounds, Mr. Smiggs? It fascinates my little boy to watch you breaking the string on your finger."

"Is Robert still in school?"  
"Yes, he's almost ready for his bachelor's degree."  
"Do tell! And I always thought he'd be the first one of your children to get married!"

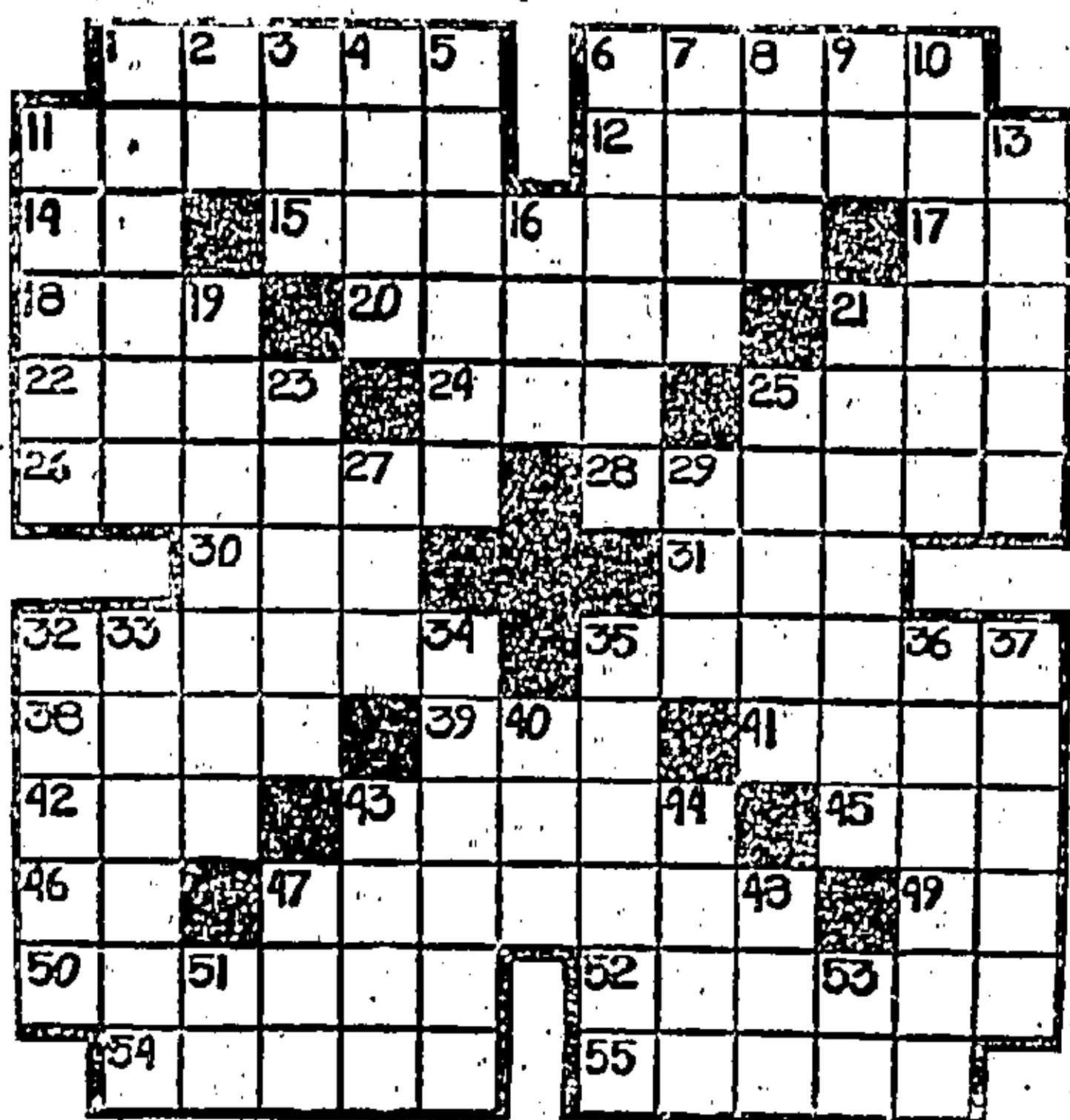
He: "Did you make these biscuits with your own little hands?"  
She: "Yes. Why?"  
He: "I just wondered who lifted them off the stove for you."

"We had a wonderful trip. We saw snow-capped summits leaping toward the cerulean heavens; we saw foaming torrents raging through the bottoms of shadowy canyons; we looked down from the heeling crags into the depths of limpid lakes."

"How many miles to the gallon did you get?"  
"Boots!" called the guest in the country hotel, thrusting his head out of his bedroom door. "Boots!"  
There was no reply to his call, just as there had been none to his ringing of the bell. He called again and again and at last a small boy in a much be-tattered uniform appeared.  
The guest looked him up and down.  
"I want the boots. You're not the boots, surely?"  
"No, sir," said the boy, "I'm the socks."

"Socks!" cried the guest. "What do you mean by that?"  
"You see, sir," answered the boy, "I'm under the boots!"

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



## Horizontal.

- 1.—Sat for portrait.
- 6.—Lucid.
- 11.—To deduce.
- 12.—Reposed.
- 14.—Abraham's birthplace.
- 15.—Reiterates.
- 17.—Half a dozen.
- 18.—Moist earth.
- 20.—Norse Fates.
- 21.—A metal.
- 22.—Related.
- 24.—Golf's mound.
- 25.—To rescue.
- 26.—Gentlemen in Spanish.
- 28.—Holy.
- 30.—African antelope.
- 31.—Conflict.
- 32.—Highly flavoured.
- 35.—Continued story.
- 38.—Within shelter.
- 39.—Skill.
- 41.—Prefix: half.
- 42.—Distant.
- 43.—To meditate moodily.
- 45.—A heavenly body.
- 46.—Type unit.
- 47.—Shape.
- 49.—French article.
- 50.—Safe.
- 52.—Stopped.
- 54.—Downed.
- 55.—Icy rain.

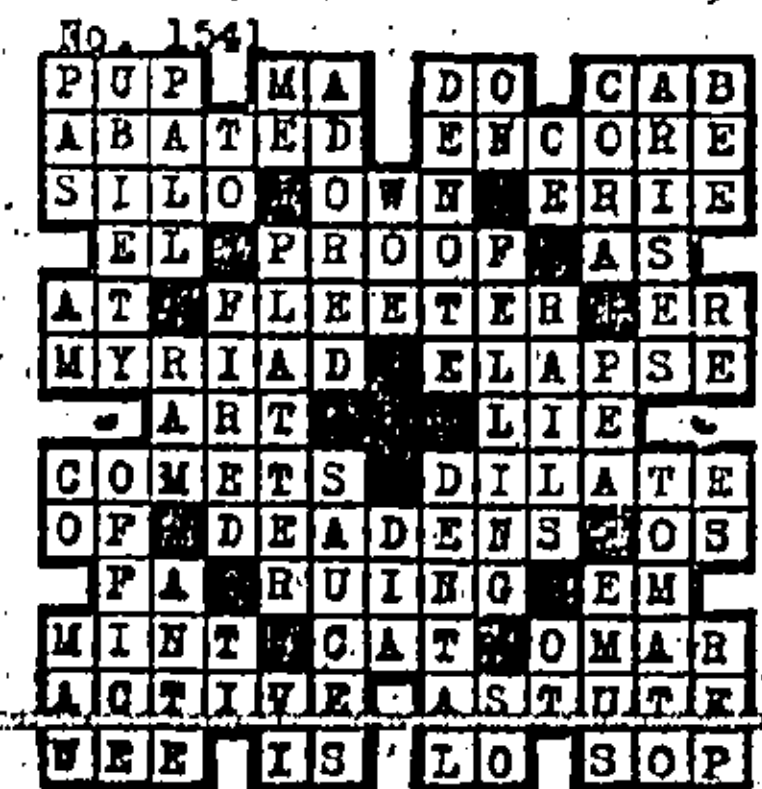
## Vertical.

- 1.—Wig.
- 2.—Conjunction.
- 3.—Address of respect.
- 4.—Level.
- 5.—Stations.
- 6.—Wading birds.
- 7.—Permits.
- 8.—Kind of worm.
- 9.—By.
- 11.—A French writer.

- 13.—Ate.
- 16.—Before.
- 19.—More tarnished.
- 21.—Waits.
- 23.—Present time.
- 25.—Wound marks.
- 27.—To regret.
- 29.—Fear.
- 32.—Strong boxes.
- 33.—Planning machine.
- 34.—Mended.
- 35.—Descends.
- 36.—Charm.
- 37.—Covered inside of.
- 40.—Decay.
- 43.—To weary.
- 44.—Double.
- 47.—Young animal.
- 48.—An herb.
- 51.—Firm (abbr.).
- 53.—Compass point.

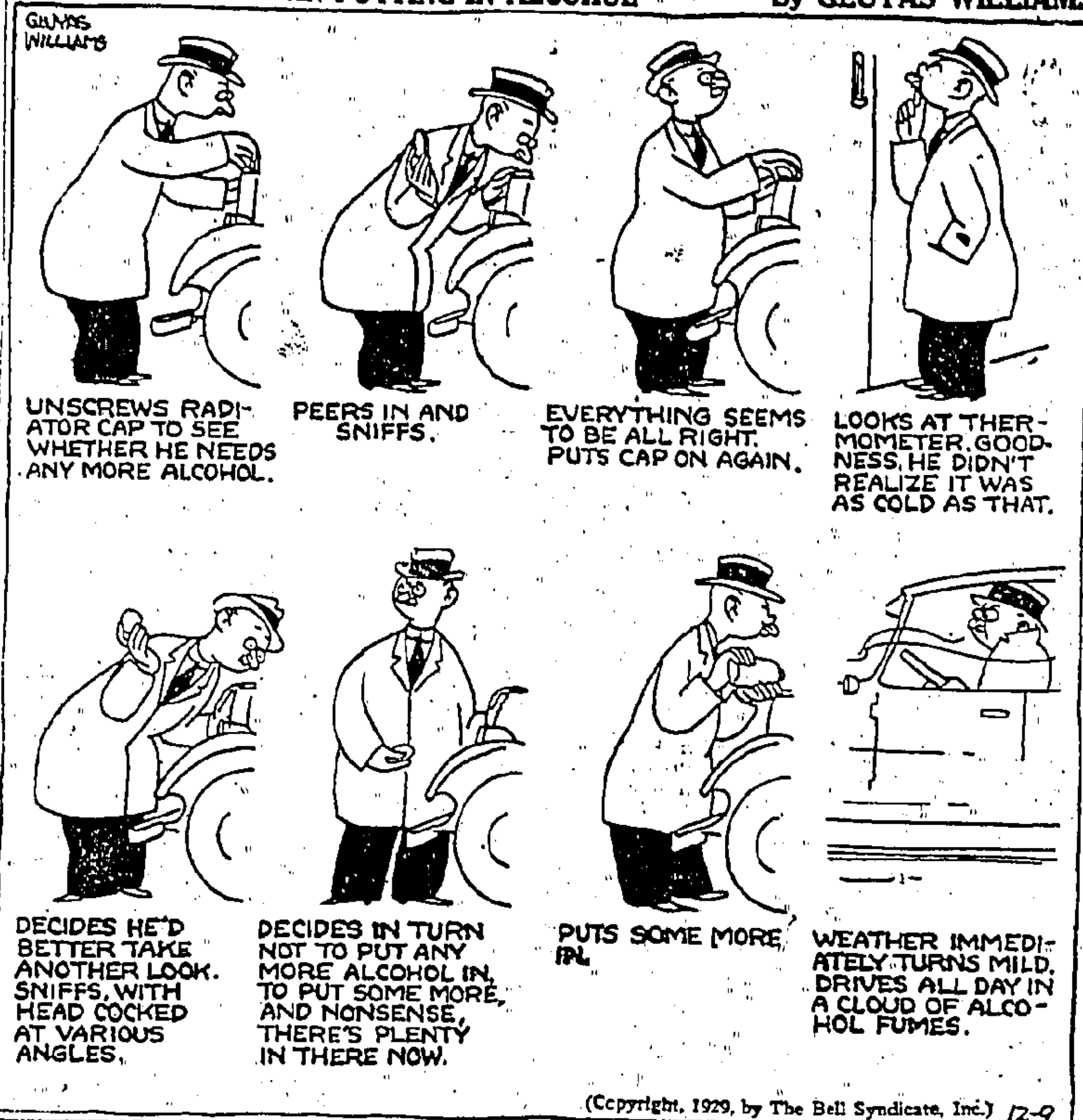
This puzzle took 19 minutes to solve. See how long it will take you to solve it.

## YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.



## SNAPSHOTS OF A MAN PUTTING IN ALCOHOL

By GLUYAS WILLIAMS



(Copyright, 1929, by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.) 12-9

## SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

## INDIAN PRINCES AND ENGLISH GAMES.

Indian princes have always taken a great interest in English games, and some of those of the present day excel in particular sports.

The Rajah of Kalsai, for instance, who is well-known by sight at Stag-lane, is an enthusiastic flying pupil. At Oxford it is generally assumed that the Nawab of Patnaudi will receive his blue in hockey this term. The Maharajah of Jaipur is already so efficient in the same game that he is a member of the R.M.A. (Woolwich) team. The young Maharajah of Cochin Behar, again, who went to Harrow last October, is so keen on cricket that even in winter he practises energetically at the indoor nets. The Maharajah of Patiala played for the M.C.C. when the latter visited Bombay a few years ago and scored more than fifty runs in one innings. But, of course, Prince Dulepsinhji is the most celebrated of all. He played last summer for England in a cricket Test, and is now playing with the M.C.C. team in Australia. He is the nephew of the famous Prince "Ranjit" (the Jam Sahib of Nawanganar), and bids fair to rival his uncle in fame as a batsman.

## M.C.C. INDIAN TOUR.

The Indian Cricket Board of Control met at Bombay to discuss this year's visit of the M.C.C., as well as the Indian team's tour in England in 1932. The programme was drawn up and forwarded to the M.C.C. for approval. The tour opens at Karachi on October 11, 1930, the M.C.C. subsequently visiting Peshawar, Amritsar, Patiala, Delhi, Ajmer, Rajkot, Bombay, Bhopal, Nagpur, Calcutta, Benares, Allahabad, Calcutta (second match), Bangalore and Madras. The team will sail from Colombo for home on March 8. It is proposed to play three Test matches: the first at Delhi against a composite team, the second at Bombay against an Indian team, and the third at Calcutta against a composite team. With reference to the visit of the Indian team to England, it was decided to ask for twenty-five matches, including seventeen against counties, one against a combined minor counties side, one against the M.C.C., and one each against Oxford and Cambridge Universities. It was also decided to ask for a match against Wales and a match each at the

(Continued on next column.)

## WOMEN'S ATHLETIC FEDERATION.

The 1930 track and field games of the Women's Amateur Athletic Federation of Canada have been awarded to Hamilton, Ont., to be staged in conjunction with the British Empire games there next summer.

Miss Alexandrine Gibb, was re-elected president of the association. Miss Ruth Ferguson, of Toronto, succeeds Miss C. C. Parkes as secretary of the Federation, and Mrs. W. E. Stirling, of Halifax, was again elected to the office of treasurer.

The question as to whether a team should be sent to the women's international games at Prague, Czechoslovakia, next summer was discussed and it was decided that in view of the British Empire Olympics at Hamilton, no team will be sent.

Scarborough and Folkestone festivals. A three-day Test match is also requested, in which the M.C.C. would play a purely representative side and so be enabled to form an opinion on the standard of Indian cricket.

## THE WOMAN'S CORNER.

## LAUGH AND BE WELL.

[By A PHYSICIAN.]

We are only at the beginning of the knowledge which would enable us to understand the control of matter by mind.

When that knowledge is more complete we shall realise to its full extent the predominating part that the mind plays in the great majority of illnesses. In all these it is almost true to say that a patient is just as ill as he thinks he is.

His bodily ailment has very likely been the start of illness. It may, however, have been a trivial affair, the effect of which would soon have worn itself out had it not been for the vicious circle set going by this slight indisposition. Failing to deal with his illness mentally the patient felt depressed. His circulation consequently diminished power, and all his organs suffered accordingly.

Among these, those internal glands which should have counteracted the depression, being poorly supplied with blood by the enfeebled circulation, cannot supply the necessary antidote, and the vicious circle is established. Mental depression, poor circulation, glandular failure, poor circulation, mental depression.

It is at the beginning of illnesses that it is all important to realise and to act on the controlling power of the mind. "Laugh and be well" is as true a saying as there is among medical aphorisms. Laughter and the feelings that engender it give a fillip to the whole economy of the body. When you feel as though you are ill, or are going to be ill, do not stop to wonder what is going to be the matter with you. Instead seek laughter and joy at once.

Take a light walk or a cheerful companion or brisk walk or a

## PLAYING THE GAME.



Few children are born with that rare and unspeakably precious gift—an instinct for "fair play;" with the majority of small folks it has to be inculcated by careful training.

Playtime, that should be happy and trouble-free, is frequently spoiled by the tears and squabbles of one of the little people who does not like to be beaten, and has never been taught that winning is a matter of deserving to win.

Often this attitude is the result of the mistaken kindness of a relative or friend who played with the child when he was very small and allowed him to be the victor every time.

Lessons learned from childish games lay the foundation on which the character of the future man or woman is to be built, and the child who is not taught "play fair" starts with a big handicap in the game of life.

sent at a gay theatre; any means of easy pleasure that circumstances suggest.

Nine times out of ten you will tenth time go to bed and send for a doctor.

## THE THIRD VITAMIN.

[By A BIO-CHEMIST.]

The vital problems of civilian and army foodstuffs during the world war gave an impetus to the systematic study of the antiscorbutic factor in food materials.

The antiscorbutic vitamin in the juice of citrus fruits is known as vitamin C. Children who receive no raw milk or other foodstuff containing vitamin C show signs of stunted growth.

The early stages of scurvy are relatively common among children. They cause restlessness and irritability, and retard the growth and development of the child. Two spoonfuls of orange juice every day removes any tendency to this partially developed form of scurvy.

Vitamin C may be taken in food in sufficient quantities to prevent the occurrence of typical symptoms of scurvy, but even then the body may need more.

Fresh fruits and fresh vegetables are the outstanding sources of vitamin C. Orange juice and tomatoes (raw, cooked or canned) are rich in this vitamin. Other foods which possess a high antiscorbutic value are cabbage, lemon juice, lettuce, pineapple, raw spinach and peas.

Milk is man's best food for general purposes, but it is not the best source for vitamin C. Pasteurised milk is markedly deficient in vitamin C. It should be used because of its high nutritive value and absence from harmful bacteria, but it should be supplemented by orange juice to ensure antiscorbutic protection.

Normal methods of cooking destroy the greater part of vitamin C, but a little fresh fruit each day will amply replace this deficiency.



Dry and fine—what a pity the weather is not as consistent as—

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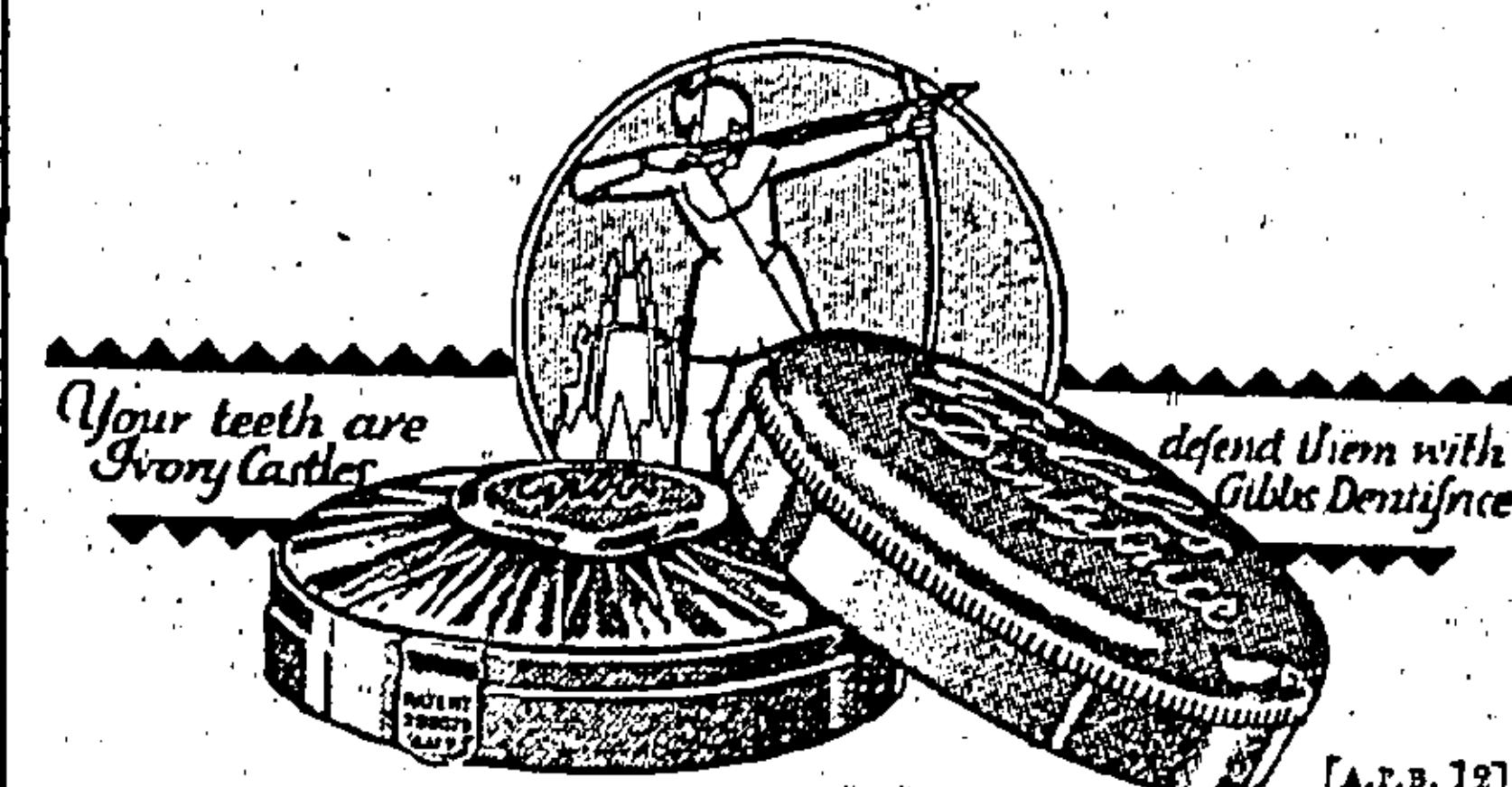
Gibbs Dentifrice guards their birthright—happiness—by guarding their health. Sound teeth mean health. All Gibbs Dentifrice does, helps to preserve teeth. Decay-causing matter is swept thoroughly away. Teeth are polished to pearly lustre—no foothold for germs.

Gums are toned up. The whole mouth refreshed. Thus Gibbs Dentifrice guards those Ivory Castles.

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Your teeth are Ivory Castles defend them with Gibbs Dentifrice [A.T.B. 12]

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### THE CHINA-JAPAN SOCIETY.

ACTIVITIES IN VICTORIA,  
B.C.

The China-Japan Society of Victoria, British Columbia, is continuing its get-together activities, and on December 18 a delightful social party was arranged in the form of a supper-dance at the Crystal Gardens. Many of the members availed themselves of the opportunity of bringing their local friends, and prettily decorated tables were arranged in groups, and old friends were able to talk over former experiences. Between dances a local amateur dramatic society presented some entertaining turns.

Amongst former residents of China, Japan, or Hong Kong, who were present there were seen Mrs. J. F. Abbott, Mr. G. M. Billings, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Dawson and their daughter, Mrs. Leeds, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Darnell, Mrs. L. Dowdall, Mr. and Mrs. A. Eck, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ford and Miss E. Ford, Mrs. G. P. Gabbott, Mr. R. F. Hinton, Miss E. Hinton, Dr. and Mrs. G. E. Hansen, Mrs. E. Jenkinson, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. King, Mr. R. A. McCoskey, Mrs. C. W. Marshall and the Misses D. and E. Marshall, Mrs. Muriel, Mrs. H. N. Olsen, Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Schramm and Miss Schramm, Mr. W. M. Sparkie, Mr. J. G. Thompson, Mrs. A. L. Taylor, Miss R. Taylor, Mr. F. E. Tucker, Captain and Mrs. D. W. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. M. Williams.

### HONG KONG POLICE RESERVE.

[ORDERS BY HON. MR. E. D. C. WOLFE, INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE.]

#### Chinese Company.

CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.—All parades and instructional classes for members of the Chinese Company are suspended from 13th inst. until after the Chinese New Year Holidays.

#### Indian Company.

PARADE.—All ranks of the Indian Company are reminded of the parade to be held at Police Headquarters under P/Sgt. R. J. Hunt on Tuesday, January 14, at 5.30 p.m. sharp.

#### Flying Squad.

The weekly instructional patrol of the Kowloon Section will take place on Tuesday, January 14. Fall in at the Tsim-tai-tai Fire Brigade Station at 5.15 p.m. sharp. Dress: Winter uniform and cap with white cover.

The weekly instructional patrol of the Hong Kong Section will take place on Friday, January 17. Fall in at the Central Police Station at 5.15 p.m. sharp. Dress: Winter uniform and cap with white cover.

Sharpshooters' Company.

ADDRESSES AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS.—All members are reminded that any change in their business or private address or telephone number should be reported at once to the Officer in charge of Company.

(Sd.) W. KENT, A.S.P., Adjutant.

Hong Kong, Jan. 13, 1930.

### FUTURE OF RADIO.

PRESENT WONDERS ONLY THE BEGINNING.

The fascinating wonder of wireless and the impossibility to prophesy its future were points touched upon in a speech by Mr. F. Kelleway, a former Postmaster-General, at the annual dinner and ball of the Radio Manufacturers' Association held at the Savoy Hotel, London.

No one, he said, would venture to make a prophecy with regard to the future of wireless. They were only at the beginning of what wireless was destined to do for mankind. More than any other industry wireless had made a greater change in the social life of the world since the advent of printing.

Public men, particularly politicians, had had the common sense to take advantage of the technique of broadcasting. There would be greater advances made in the next twenty-five years than they had seen in the past. Wireless had destroyed time.

Referring to the business side of the industry, Mr. Kelleway said advantage had been taken in certain instances by the charlatan and the "share-pusher." It was high time someone able to speak with authority should call attention to the scandalous abuse which had been taking place in the last few years in connection with public flotations. He hoped before any member of the public subscribed they would look at the names of the men who were promoting the schemes. Men in prominent positions in life should be a little more careful in allowing their names to be connected with exploitations of inventions which had never been properly examined.

### "MIRACLE HEALER."

TWO MEN CHARGED WITH FALSE PRETENCES.

Alleged to have described himself as a "miracle healer" and the "man with the £2,000 hands," Abraham Cohen, alias Max Conn, appeared with Ramon Luru, at Nottingham Police Court on charges of obtaining money by false pretences.

The charges related to the treatment of blind, sick, and lame people, who, it was alleged were induced to part with sums ranging from five to thirty guineas on the assurance that they would be cured.

Cohen and Luru were described as masseurs, but Mr. F. Clayton, who prosecuted, said that neither had any qualification either in surgery or in medicine. He believed Cohen was formerly a dealer in cheap jewellery, and Luru a tailor's cutter.

About twelve months ago, said Mr. Clayton, they attended fairs and markets. Cohen, who addressed the crowd, professed that he was a "miracle healer," and called himself "Max Conn, the man with the £2,000 hands." He said that he could cure anything from pimples to paralysis, and corns to cancer.

#### An "Eastern Oil."

They took premises in Castle Boulevard, Nottingham, where they were visited by people suffering from blindness, deafness, and infantile paralysis, and to whom cures were guaranteed. It appeared that no matter what the complaint was Eastern oil had to be rubbed into the affected part. Sometimes Cohen and Luru gave a kind of massage and supplied a concoction called Vaparine, made up of formaldehyde and water, a very poor quality of camphorated oil, and powder of borax and salt.

The police found a book which showed that from November, 1928, to last November the two men obtained £3,500 for fees. Nottingham specialists would say that in some cases the treatment was ridiculous, and that the patients were incurable.

Joseph Merrett, of Long Eaton, gave evidence that he went for examination because his left leg was shorter than the right. Luru tapped it with his fingers, and said, "We can cure you; there are few men in the country who could cure you; Sir Herbert Barker is one, and Conn is another."

Hannah Beddard, of Stapleford, a blind woman, stated that Conn said, "Thank God, you are another I can cure." She paid twelve guineas, but her sight was no better. The mother of a deaf and dumb child stated that she paid a fee of nearly £9, but her child was no better. She had been promised a cure in three months.

The case was adjourned.

### MONKEY GLANDS AND COMMON SENSE.

NEW MAGNETOS IN OLD CARS.

Lecturing on "Monkey glands and common sense" at Milton Hall, Manchester, last month, Mr. Bertrand F. Frasey said that centenarianism flourished most in places the least affected by civilisation. Whereas Bulgaria boasted 600 centenarians per 1,000,000 of population this country had only five per 1,000,000. Any rational attempt to prolong human life would necessarily have to take account of mode of life. Comparative anatomists agreed that man ought to live 150 years or so, and few people, even among centenarians, died a natural death. Almost invariably death was the result of the breakdown of some particular organ. Common-sense methods of rejuvenation would be expected to deal with such partial breakdowns and their causes.

"The examination of either the practice or the underlying philosophy of gland transplantation reveals serious weaknesses," Mr. Frasey declared. The operation was dangerous, a number of deaths having occurred, and bodily rejuvenation was liable to be followed by psychic senility. Again, all gland-grafters were not agreed as to which animal ought to be used, and Dr. Voronoff's successes only amounted to the fact that a woman of 50 could reach 75, which was very far from remaining "ever young." Dr. Voronoff had said that putting new glands in an old body was like putting a new magneto in an old car, but the sensible car owner did not fit a new magneto whenever his car showed signs of wear. He declared, he thoroughly overhauled the engine, and the odds were that the old magneto would perform its functions quite well. It was much more reasonable to say that old glands were symptoms of old age rather than causes, in which case gland-grafters were merely tinkering with symptoms.

The cause of old age was twofold—physical and psychological. There was the clogging of the organs and there was the wear and tear of life. Most people confidently expected to be old between 60 and 70. They had never been properly examined.

### LAMMERTS AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received Instructions

To Sell By

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ON

**FRIDAY, JANUARY 17,**

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**A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF CURIOS**

Comprising—

Porcelain Vases, Bowls, Plates, Figures, Flower Pots, Old Bronze Ware, Incense Burner, Blackwood Porcelain Panel Screens, Table Screens, Ivory, Crystals, Jade, and Agate Ornaments, Old Embroideries, Iron Pictures, Chinese Hand Paintings, Lacquer Ware, Blackwood Ware, etc.,

Also

**3 PIECES DIAMOND JEWELLERY.**

CATALOGUES will be issued.

TERMS:—CASH ON DELIVERY.

On View from THURSDAY, JAN. 16.

**LAMMERT BROS.,**

AUCTIONEERS.

**TO-DAY'S WIRELESS PROGRAMME.**

BROADCAST BY Z.B.W. ON 355 METRES.

11 to 11.30 a.m.—Commercial news.

12.30 to 1.30 p.m.—Demonstration programme.

1.45 p.m.—Weather report.

5 to 7 p.m.—Programme of H.M.V. and Victor records supplied by Messrs. Moutrie.

"The Merry Widow—Potpourri,"

Franz Lehar, Marek Weber and His Orchestra.

"Veatch the Desert Moon" and "Yellow Sands" (Ewing),

Arthur Meale.

"Lilac Domino," Vocal Gems (Cuvillier) and "Chocolate Soldier," Vocal Gems (O. Strauss), Light Opera Company.

"I'm Leaving Tipperary," and "McCarthy's Mare" (arr. Pat. White-Leonard Joy), Pat White.

"Poet and Peasant Overture" (Von Suppe), Victor Symphony Orchestra.

"Sigh No More Ladies" (Stevens) and "I'll Sing Three Songs of Araby" (Clay), Derek Oldham, Tenor.

"Die Flodermus," Overture (Johann Strauss), Victor Symphony Orchestra.

"The Roary" (Nevin-Kreiser) and "Mighty Lak a Rose" (Nevin-Kreiser), Fritz Kreisler.

"Chimes of Normandy," Overture (Panquette) and "The Jesters," Overture (Ganne), Continental Symphony Orchestra.

"Fancy Our Meeting" ("That's a good girl," Charing and J. Meyer) and "The Beggar" (Snyder), Lillian Davies, Soprano.

"Jolly Fellows," Waltz (R. Vollstedt) and "Amoureuse" (Rodolphe Berger), International Novelty Orchestra.

Prelude in C Sharp Minor (Rachmaninoff, Op. 3 No. 2) and "Spinning Song" (Mendelssohn, Op. 67, No. 4), Sergei Rachmaninoff.

"La Paloma," Fox Trot" (Yradier) and "O Solo Mio" (Waltz (D. Capua), Nat Shilkret and the Victor Orchestra.

"How Am I to Know?" (Dorothy Parker-Jack King) and "Please Come Back to Me" (Eugene West-Gene Austin), Gene Austin.

"Spanish Dance No. 1" (Moszkowski, Op. 19) and "Spanish Serenade" (Georges Bizet), Victor Concert Orchestra.

"Another Bedtime Story—Cinderella" (Wynne), Wish Wynne, Comedienne.

"Minstrel Show of 1929," Victor Minstrels.

7.45 p.m.—Evening weather report.

9 p.m.—Chinese programme.

10.30 p.m.—Close down.

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## SLIMMING DIET.

## A DOCTOR'S ADVICE.

The slimming diet has been badly overdone. What should have been a scientific study for the few has become a fashion craze for the many, and lean women have vied with their plumper sisters in the race to reduce ounces.

This haphazard tinkering with nature is sometimes followed by disaster, and we read in the newspapers of misguided enthusiasts who have literally slimmed themselves out of existence.

Weight reduction must therefore be approached along scientific lines suitable to the individual.

A doctor writing in a London paper says if you, an otherwise healthy person, are putting on weight, or if your weight is above normal, it simply means that you are taking in more energy-giving food than is needed for your output of muscular activity, and that your body, having a surplus of this type of food, stores it as fat.

To increase muscular activity in the form of exercise seems an obvious remedy, but unfortunately

this generally leads to increase of appetite and thus defeats its object.

**The Black List.**  
We must, therefore, cut down the supply of these storable energy foods—the starches, sugars, and fats—being careful to maintain a balanced diet sufficient in nourishment and vitamin supply.

The first thing to put on the black list is sugar. As a fattener it is supreme, and here its function ends, so that it can be cut out of the diet with no ill, and indeed many good, effects.

If the serious slimmer makes it her first resolution to avoid sugar in all its commonly recognisable forms, and keeps to this resolution, she has gone a long way to success.

Cut out sweets, fancy cakes, chocolates, jam, and, in fact, all these foods in which sugariness is the hall mark and attraction.

Next the starch and fat foods can be cut down, but here care must be taken not to omit those foods which furnish us with the essential vitamins without which health cannot be maintained.

Safety foods which include these vitamins and which should be retained in the diet are wholemeal bread, potatoes in moderation,

green vegetables, some butter, eggs, and, of course, fresh fruit.

A diet which excludes sugar so far as possible, cuts down starches and fats with the exception of the necessary articles mentioned above, and adds body-building or "protein" foods in the form of lean meat and fish, is the ideal one for healthy weight reduction. On these lines a typical menu for the day is as follows:—

## Breakfast.

Grape fruit or other juicy fruits in season.  
Wholemeal toast and butter.  
Tea, with milk, without sugar.

## Luncheon.

Clear soup.  
Roasted egg on spinach.  
Roiled, non-fatty fish, i.e. cod, halibut, or whiting.  
Green salad.

## Dinner.

Pea or lentil soup.  
Lean meat, boiled potatoes, and cabbage.

## Dessert.

In addition, drink as much water as you can between meals. You should manage at least four full glasses a day. Alcohol, being fattening, should be cut down to a minimum.

## FIGHTING FOR THE LAST DRINK.

## DISORDERLY CLOSING-HOUR SCENES.

## DRUNKARDS' TRAMS.

Remarkable evidence of a state of affairs which is attributed to the difference in closing hours in London districts was described to the Royal Commission on Liquor last month. Mr. E. H. Keen, chairman of the Holborn Licensing Justices and a member of the County Licensing Committee, told the Commission that Holborn having hitherto been considered a theatre neighbourhood, the closing hour had been fixed at 11 p.m., while on three sides of the district—in Marylebone, St. Pancras, and Finsbury—the closing hour was ten.

"This is the occasion of a most disgraceful state of affairs," he said. "Between the hours of ten and eleven, outsiders from all quarters pour into Holborn, and the scene in the public-houses nearest the boundaries is a description. The bars are overcrowded with disorderly men and women, many of them the worse for drink, and at closing-time they are turned out with difficulty, and behave outside in the most disgusting and rowdy manner. The nuisance to the neighbours is unbearable."

"In the case of one public-house, on the border of St. Pancras, the misconduct was so great and the representations to the Bench so strong that the licensees voluntarily offered to close, and they do now close, at 10 p.m. on Fridays and Saturdays. Extra police had been sent, but they found it impossible to cope with the disorder. On the Finsbury side the trams after eleven are crowded with drunken people, and are known as the 'boozers' trams and the 'drunkards' trams."

It is agreed that a uniform closing hour is the only remedy, and if the uniform hour in all divisions is ten o'clock, and power given to the local Bench as its discretion to extend to those public-houses in proximity to places of amusement and theatres which provided food with drink for two hours as supper hours—namely, till 12 p.m.—the difficulty might be overcome in this way.

**Publicans' Preference.**  
A large number of publicans have told the justices that they would prefer 10 p.m. closing. All but two London districts out of sixteen—Holborn and Westminster—close at ten. They all say that since they did so the divisions have benefited, and they will never voluntarily go back to a later hour.

Mr. Keen said that he had witnessed these scenes himself. "They are too disgusting to be described in the presence of ladies," he added. "All the people do not come from Holborn. Some of them come from as far away as Kentish Town."

Luxury in regard to the registration of clubs had resulted in deplorable night clubs in the Holborn area in the past, where the illegal sale of intoxicating liquor was carried on and misconduct was to a great extent rampant in the New Compton Street area. "The registration of clubs should be enforced," said Mr. Keen, "from the police to the local justices, who should be empowered to satisfy themselves as to the character of the club. A police inspector should have power to enter any premises on which intoxicating liquor is sold without first having to obtain a magistrate's warrant."

Mr. Morgan (a member of the Commission) asked Mr. Keen what type of people they were who took part in the disorderly scenes of which he had spoken.

Mr. Keen: They come in costume-monger's barrows, Rolls-Royce cars, and taxi-cabs. Vehicles of all kinds are ranged all round the streets waiting while the people are refreshing themselves inside. Some of them are fighting their way to the bar to get a drink. It is a state of affairs which is quite extraordinary.

Mr. Morgan: And in their opinion they were entitled to a drink?—Yes.

Just as much entitled as those people of whom you have spoken who thought they had a right to take food and drink at twelve o'clock at night?—Yes.

**Redundant Houses.**  
Answering Miss Neville (another member) as to redundancy of public-houses, Mr. Keen said that there were still places in Holborn where one could stand on the doorstep of one public-house and throw a stone at three others.

Mr. B. S. Straus, one of the St. Marylebone Licensing Justices, and a member of the County of London Licensing Committee, said that as far as London was concerned the 10 p.m. closing had been a great success, and if a later hour were given it should certainly apply to the centre of London only. Intoxicating liquor served with meals should be rather encouraged than discouraged, said Mr. Straus. The principal evil is from the bar drinking, and also from the mystery of the public-house system. It should be generally established that intoxicating liquor is not to be sold to not synonymous, and should not go together.

## KNICKERS-FOR-BOYS WILL.

## NOT A LEGAL TRUST.

A clergyman's bequest for providing knickers for boys living in the neighbourhood of Bislew was held to be invalid in the Chancery Division by Mr. Justice Eve, who gave his considered judgment in the case.

The matter had been argued upon an adjourned summons brought by the Public Trustee, as sole executor of the will of the Rector of Bislew, the Rev. John Gwyn, against the Attorney-General, the Farnham Urban District Council, and the Treasury Solicitor.

It was stated at the hearing that the Rector was a bachelor. The residue of his estate amounted to about £7,000, and by his will he sought to establish, with the consent of the Charity Commissioners, a Foundation for a Clothing Boys. Knickers were to be found for boys of thirteen living in the district.

The Rector also provided that boys between 15 and 18 should have the option of a pair of knickers or a pair of trousers. He expressed the hope, in a codicil, "that no legal or technical point or points will ever be raised with a view to defeating my intention to provide knickers only for boys." The residue of the estate brought in about £300 a year.

Mr. Justice Eve held that as a charity the trust was void.

He said that the question was whether Mr. Gwyn had effectively created such a charity as he contemplated—namely, a charity in the legal sense of the word. Was the object of the bequest the relief of poverty, and were the gifts for the benefit of the poor and needy? He did not think that they were.

## Paupers Excluded.

Apart from the residential and age qualifications, the only conditions imposed on the recipient were: (1) That he should not be long to, or be supported by, any charitable institution; (2) that neither he nor his parents should be in receipt of parochial relief; (3) that he should not be black; (4) that on a second or subsequent application he should not have disposed of any garment received within the then preceding year from the foundation, and that when he came for a new pair of knickers or trousers, the legend "Gwyn's present" should be decipherable on the waistband of the old one. None of these conditions necessarily imposed poverty, nor could the recipients be described as coming from the class of aged, impotent, or poor persons.

"According to the true construction of these testamentary documents," said Mr. Justice Eve, "the benevolence of the testator was intended for all eligible boys other than paupers, and I cannot spell out of that any intention which would justify the foundation trustees refusing an application from an otherwise eligible candidate on the ground that his material circumstances were of too affluent a character. I cannot hold this trust to be within the description of a legal charitable trust."

The Judge directed the costs of the summons to come out of the estate.

## X-RAYS AND THE STUDY OF THE CELL.

## SIR WM. BRAGG'S HUXLEY LECTURE.

Sir William Bragg, delivering the Huxley lecture at Charing Cross Hospital, London, last month, described the new aids to atomic and molecular analysis provided by X-rays. He said that the study of the cell had been carried out by means of the microscope, but between the formation into molecules and the complicated structure of the cell lay a region which had hitherto been outside the range of vision. Into this region the X-rays entered. The beginnings of molecular formation had been made clear by the rays, and by the scattered radiation brought about by regularly arranged atoms conclusions could be drawn as to the arrangement to which they were due.

Giving an example from the structure of cellulose, Sir William said that nature had from the beginning adopted on a minute scale the human design employed in the construction of a rope. Long and strong fibres were so mixed and twisted together and resisted slipping to such an extent that the whole formed a long and flexible thread of great strength. Experiments along these lines had gone far to prove the parallelism between cotton and woolen fibres, and there was little doubt that the same design would be found in nerve and muscle as in wool and hair.

Solicitor at Highgate to a wife who summoned her husband: "At one time there was armed neutrality between you. Woman: What do you mean? Solicitor: It would not speak to you and you did not speak to him."

## THE SILVER SCREEN.

## TO-DAY'S SHOWS.

There is a very good "mixed grill" on offer at the Queen's Theatre just now. In addition to the usual big talkie film—which is quite an attraction in itself—there is a very pleasing interlude in which two very clever people give an amazing display of acrobatic dancing. How these strenuous exercises can be done so gracefully and swiftly without breaking a limb at every performance is a mystery. The male member of the duo is a magnificent specimen of humanity, and his display of muscular development is remarkable. The big film, "Pleasure Craved," is as fast in action as its name implies, and shows us various queer aspects of life in circles where the sky is considered the normal limit. There are a number of very thrilling incidents in the story—including a realistic motor-smash and a spill in a polo game—which centres upon the usual triangular troubles of matrimony—only this time it is the woman who is fickle and the man who is faithful and forgiving, until at last he turns for sympathy to another.

Special mention must be made of the very excellent sound effects accompanying the star film. The voices were remarkably distinct all through, and the dialogue could be followed without the slightest effort. The acting, too, was of a very high standard, and altogether it can be said that this film marks a great advance upon anything previously shown in the Colony. The picture will be shown to-day and to-morrow, and the crowded audiences which witnessed it yesterday will certainly be repeated.

At the World "Don Q," one of Douglas Fairbanks' masterpieces, is showing. Don Cesar's skill with the long whip makes him the idol of many, but while demonstrating his skill he incurs the enmity of Don Sebastian, whom he meets in a duel. He escapes from this, and meets (and of course falls in love with) Dolores De Mauro, the beautiful daughter of an old friend of his father. Many Astor plays the role of the Spanish beauty very nicely. The Don's skill attracts the attention of the Queen and her guest, the Austrian Archduke, and he is invited to the palace. The rest of the story is as thrilling as the beginning: how Sebastian murders the Archduke and passes the blame on to Don Q, how Zorro, on hearing of his son's sorry plight, rushes to his aid, and how finally Don Cesar clears himself and wins the hand of pretty Dolores. Is a story well worth following. The picture shows Douglas Fairbanks in a part obviously much to his liking, and therefore one which his admirers will enjoy.

## HUSBAND'S PRAISE FOR HIS WIFE.

Chan Yee Man, who was formerly managing partner of the Cheung firm in Jervois Street, left estate in Hong Kong worth \$18,000. He had carried on business in the Colony for over 40 years and died while on a visit to Haiphong in February last year.

In the will which has just been proved in the Supreme Court, the property is left to the widow, Chan Chiu Shi, living at 84, Apian Street, Shamshuipo, who is given full power to administer it according to her discretion. It is laid down that for anything not provided for in the will, the three sons shall have to abide by the order of their mother.

Testator pays a tribute to his wife in the following words:—"Since I left my village for Hong Kong I have toiled hard and worked diligently and carefully in the course of carrying on business, and I have saved a little. Luckily, my wife, Chiu Shi, has been quiet, elegant, virtuous, diligent and frugal, in keeping the household in order. Indeed, she has never violated the principle of a good wife and has therefore been very trustworthy. For these reasons I handed over all savings accumulated by me to my wife, Chiu Shi, and left same at her disposal."

## LAST WILL OF A CHINESE MERCHANT.

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## GENERAL PERSHING AND POLITICS.

Lincoln, Nebraska, January 6.—Mr. Mark Woods, Nebraska political leader, said to-day that whatever the views of General John J. Pershing concerning politics, Nebraska's Republicans intend to "draft" him to be a candidate for the Senate in opposition to Senator George W. Norris, veteran insurgent.

Washington, January 6.—General John P. Pershing announced to-day that in no circumstances will he become a candidate for the U.S. Senate despite the urging of his friends that he should oppose Senator Norris of Nebraska.

## QUEEN'S

ALL TALKING MOVIE-TONE DRAMA



## Pleasure Craved

THE PICTURE OF THE FUTURE

METROTONE NEWS SHOWS YOU OPENING GAME OF TOM HOCKEY SEASON, TOMMY ATKINS SINGING, BUDDIST MONKS AT PRAYER, A CORNER OF SPAIN IN N.Y.

WALT ROESNER AND HIS CAPITOLANS GIVES SYNCOPATED JAZZ!

BAKEMANN and VOROBIEVA DARE-DEVIL ACROBATIC DANCERS.

GEORGE DEWY WASHINGTON SINGS "OHLOE" AND "A MELODY OUT OF THE SKY."

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## WORLD

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS



## DON Q

FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.20.

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The VEILED WOMAN



NIGHT LIFE OF PARIS

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 5.30 & 9.20.

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BRITISH Registered Cruiser Yacht "SNIPER," Chinese Rigged with Good Motor, Cabin with Four Bunks, Kitchen, Pantry, Lavatory and Quarters for Crew—in Splendid Condition—A Bargain.—Apply to P. J. EASTERBROOK, PENINSULA HOTEL. [8862]

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## DOMESTIC.

NURSERY Governess wishing to return to England in FEBRUARY will undertake to take Charge Children in return for Second-class passage. Excellent Sailor. Highly Recommended by Mrs. BEVAN.—Apply "CHRISTIAN," ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., SWATOW. [8902]

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Selected Grade Lump Coal

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Best Household Nuts

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## CONGREGATION DAY.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR, AS CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY,  
PLEADS FOR GRANT FROM BOXER INDEMNITY.

ENGLISH CEREMONIAL AND CHINESE CRACKERS.

### SIR HENRY GOLLAN GIVES FACTS AND FIGURES.

Congregation Day was held yesterday at Hong Kong University. The Great Hall was packed by a representative crowd, who all took a great interest in the proceedings which had an element of strangeness for each one of them. To the English people the foreign names and faces of the graduates, no less than the riotous bursts of firing of crackers outside the doors, were striking in conjunction with a typically English form of ceremonial. To those who were not English the opposite effect must have been noticed, perhaps even more strongly, for the ceremonial held its own despite the crackers.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G., Chancellor of the University, made a most eloquent appeal that a substantial part of the Boxer Indemnity Fund should be granted to the University. He spoke in most affectionate terms of that "lighthouse of British learning in the East," and of his faith in the future of Hong Kong University as a centre of learning—both Western and Chinese—in China.

Sir Henry Gollan in the course of a long speech spoke of the work and aims of the University, and also made reference to the Boxer Indemnity and to the finances of the University in detail.

### A STATELY PROCESSION OF LEARNING.

#### THE PROCESSION.

The procession was as follows:—  
His Excellency the Chancellor.  
The Mace Bearer.  
The Vice-Chancellor and the Hon. Treasurer.

The Dean, Faculty of Medicine and the Dean, Faculty of Engineering.

The Dean, Faculty of Arts and the Registrar.

H.E. Major-General J. W. Sandilands and Hon. Mr. W. T. Southorn.  
Rt. Rev. Bishop H. Valtorta and Rt. Rev. Bishop C. R. Dappuy.

Hon. Sir Joseph Kemp and Hon. Mr. C. McL. Messer.

Hon. Mr. H. T. Creasy and Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax.

Hon. Sir Shou-son Chow and Hon. Sir Henry Pollock.

Hon. Mr. A. C. Hynes and H.H. Mr. Justice J. R. Wood.

Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall and Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe.

Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton and Hon. Mr. J. Owen Hughes.

Hon. Comdr. G. F. Hole and Hon. Dr. A. R. Wellington.

Hon. Dr. S. W. Tso and Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga.

Sir Robert Ho Tung and Mr. Mok Kon Sang.

Dr. R. M. Gibson and Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin.

Mr. Ho Kom Tong and Mr. Fung Ping Shan.

Mr. Kwok Siu Lau and Mr. Tang Chi Ngong.

Mr. T. H. B. Shaw and Mr. W. L. Patterson.

Prof. K. H. Digby and Prof. W. Brown.

Prof. M. H. Roffey and Prof. F. A. Redmond.

Prof. L. Forster and Prof. J. L. Shellshear.

Prof. R. Robertson and Prof. W. I. Gerrard.

Mr. W. H. Bell and Mr. A. Cameron.

Mr. K. E. Greig and Mr. T. E. Pearce.

Mr. Wong Kwong Tin and Mr. E. Ralphs.

Mr. Li Yik Mui and Mr. Ho Kwong.

Mr. Lo Chung Kue and Mr. Li Yau Tsun.

Mr. M. P. Talati and Mr. A. H. Crook.

Mr. J. H. Seth and Mr. D. J. Lewis.

Mr. Chau Yue Ting and Mr. Sum Pak Ming.

Mr. Wong Tak Kwong and Mr. Wong Kam Fuk.

Mr. H. G. Hughes and Dr. G. A. C. Herklotz.

Dr. Lai Chi Hsi and Dr. Au Tai Tin.

Mr. D. W. Morley and Mr. A. H. Fenwick.

Mr. B. G. Birch and Mr. A. C. Braine-Hartnell.

Mr. B. A. Hill and Mr. D. F. Davies.

#### DEGREES CONFERRED.

The following degrees were conferred:—  
Degree of Doctor of Laws, Honoris Causa.

His Honour Sir Henry Gollan, Kt., K.C., C.B.E.

Degree of Doctor of Medicine.  
Dr. Mustapha Bin Osman, M.B., B.S.

Degree of Master of Science in Engineering.  
Sheikh Basheer Ahmed, B.Sc.

Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.  
Au King, Chan Ping In, Cheah Cheng Poh, Cheung Shui Fan, Antonio Paulo Guterres, Ku Hsueh Chi, Kwok Ying Kong, Loh Siow Hock, Pang Hock Koo, Shi Man Wei, Tsan Tze Ming, Yu Chiu Kwong.

IN ABSENTIA.  
Lee Chuen Hing, Lim Poh Thy, Teh Yok Chin, Teh Hui Seng, Wong Boon Hing, Yang Pao Chang.

Degree of Bachelor of Science in Engineering.  
Francisco Joaquim Maria Jorge, Sam Rastum Kermani, Kee Hong Bee, Woo Chok Heng, Yuen Tat Cho.

Degree of Bachelor of Arts.  
Chan Fung Kee, Samuel Victor Gittins, Kwan Yim Chor, Kwong Sik Kwong, Lee Hui Tshai, Lee Fui Tong, Adelina Maria dos Remedios, Tan Gim Ann.

IN ABSENTIA.  
Lee Ho Tung, Mok York Jun, Tan Tang Kau.

#### SIR HENRY GOLLAN.

TAKING STOCK OF UNIVERSITY'S POSITION.

Sir Henry Gollan said:—  
Your Excellencies, Members of the Court, Ladies and Gentlemen.—  
In commencing his speech at the Congregation of 1929, the Vice-Chancellor welcomed H.E. the Chancellor back to the University. I must commence mine by expressing our deep and lasting regret at his impending departure. The University has passed through difficult times during his tenure of office, but it has ever had from him a ready and sympathetic bearing. It could have had no truer friend and no stouter champion than his present Chancellor; and I desire, on behalf of the University, to thank His Excellency for all that he has done for it, and to wish him success and happiness in his new sphere of activities. I am confident that I need not ask of him continued interest in the University of Hong Kong.

So far as the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Hornell, is concerned, his absence is merely temporary, and he will shortly return to his accustomed place with renewed humorous zest. Meantime, it falls to me to undertake him to and to take stock of the successes, achievements, resources and requirements of the University; and I will first deal with the successes and achievements because they are the justification for its existence and for all claims to continued and increasing support made on its behalf.

The Graduates.  
Thirty-four members of the University will be presented at this congregation to receive due academic recognition; eighteen of them are from the Medical Faculty, five from the Engineering Faculty and eleven from the Arts Faculty.

I must particularly refer to the success of the Engineering graduates who proceeded to the degree of B.Sc. at the Congregation of 1929. All five were awarded honours by the London University Assessors, one in the First Class and the remaining four in the Second Class, a result most gratifying and creditable to teachers and to student.

Two gentlemen who are already graduates of the University will also be presented to receive higher degrees. Mr. M. B. Osman, who graduated as M.B., B.S. in 1924,

has passed the M.D. examination in Pathology. And Mr. S. B. Ahmed, who graduated as B.Sc. in Engineering in 1925, has qualified for the degree of M.Sc. in respect of a thesis entitled "The Theory of Earth Pressure as applied to Retaining Walls." The scientific value of the thesis is made clear by the academic recognition it will receive; its practical value is also clear to the unscientific who gaze at the retaining walls of Hong Kong and are filled with grateful wonder that more of them don't give way.

On December 31, 1929, there were 315 students in the rolls of the University:—

	Men	Women	Total
Medicine	130	13	152
Arts	78	19	95
Engineering	68	—	68
Total	283	32	315

This is an increase of six as compared with the total number of students as at December 31, 1928. The increase is not great; but, still, it is an increase.

On behalf of the University I congratulate those of its members who will receive their due rewards at the hands of the Chancellor to-day. In most instances they will have run their Academic Course; but they will be but commencing their career in the Great World outside these walls. They have received the best the University can give, and gratitude, no less than enlightened self-interest, requires of them that they should uphold its reputation and honour in their new life.

#### Support From Commerce.

Gratifying evidence of the increasing estimation in which the work of the University is held is furnished by the encouraging change in the attitude of business people to its graduates. There was a time when there was apparently no room in business and manufacturing firms in the Colony for the Hong Kong University graduate; but I am glad to say there are clear signs of the gradual disappearance of any prejudice against him. Outstanding business concerns like Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, the Asiatic Petroleum Company, and the China Light and Power Company, have indicated their willingness to encourage selected graduates to qualify for employment with them and to provide them with facilities to show their worth in actual practice. Messrs. John Swire & Sons, Ltd., London, have also recently approved a scheme whereby two selected graduates of the University will be provided with free passages to England each year for further study and to gain practical experience. This is assistance in the highest sense of the term; in some aspects of the University problem, more valuable than even direct pecuniary assistance. For direct openings for employment are available for our graduates, experience elsewhere teaches that an University education may be a curse rather than a blessing.

The question of the employment of graduates in Government service was also under serious consideration during last year, and we are encouraged to hope that the time is not far distant when even more vacancies in Government service than at present will be open, under approved conditions, to selected graduates of the Hong Kong University. It is a matter for gratification that 11 of our graduates hold posts in the Medical Dept. of Government.

Recd Hall and Women's Hostel.  
As you know this University is a residential one, that is, residence in a University hostel is, in general, an essential condition of admission to the University; and exemptions from residence are only granted in special circumstances by the Senate. Any increase in hostel accommodation has, therefore, a most important addition to the roll.

accidental facilities provided for undergraduates which was made by the opening on December 18, 1929, of Ricci Hall under the management and control of Jesuit Fathers of the English Consistory. The hostel, which is a fine building situated on Pokfulam Road within easy reach of the main University buildings, provides accommodation for thirty-five students. The resident staff will consist of a Warden, assisted by a qualified doctor and a qualified engineer. The hostel has a library of its own and special facilities are being offered for extra-mural tutorial work.

Last year the Vice-Chancellor mentioned the appointment of a Committee under the Chairmanship of Col. Skinner, R.E., to raise funds for a women's hostel, and expressed the hope that the Committee would be successful. Something has been done towards realisation but progress has been slower than was anticipated, and up to date a sum of only \$14,000 has been collected. The estimated cost of the scheme is about \$100,000 so that the balance to be realised is still considerable.

There were thirty-eight women students on the roll in 1929, and residential accommodation could only be arranged for fourteen students in premises rented for the purpose by the Church Missionary Society. The remainder resided with their parents or guardians.

A pleasing feature of the movement for the collection of funds for this hostel is that the lady undergraduates themselves are actively participating in the campaign by organising concerts and entertainments in aid of the cause. I am informed that two of these ladies, while in the Straits Settlements during the last long vacation, formed a working committee composed chiefly of graduates of this University who are now working in the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States to carry on propaganda work and to collect funds; with the gratifying result that over \$3,000 have actually been paid in through their efforts and promises of further contributions have been obtained. This, you will agree, is an admirable illustration of the spirit of self-help and service to the University.

#### Mr. Fung Ping Shan's Generosity.

And now I come to a matter which has accorded the utmost satisfaction to the University authorities. During the period under review the University received a donation of \$120,000 from Mr. Fung Ping Shan for the provision of a building for a Chinese Library in the University. He has given \$100,000 for the building and equipment and \$20,000 as a contribution to the endowment fund to meet the maintenance charges of the Library. In providing a sum for the recurring expenditure on the maintenance of the Library Mr. Fung Ping Shan has set a most commendable precedent. It is not often remembered that when donations are made for a building for a particular object, the University has as a matter of course to be financially responsible for its maintenance and in many cases this is an item of some magnitude. A site on the University estate has been selected for the proposed library and it is expected that its erection will be commenced shortly. I desire, on behalf of the University, to voice its grateful acknowledgment of the munificence of Mr. Fung Ping Shan; and I can imagine no more appropriate record of it than the handsome building in contemplation.

I will finish my account of the building activities within the University by referring to the conversion, during last year, of the building at the western entrance of the University into a laboratory for the Biological Department, accommodation for which was urgently needed.

#### Budget Makes Gloomy Reading.

It is natural that the academic aspect of an University should stand out most clearly in the public mind. But of equal, though more prosaic, importance is the financial aspect. An University cannot, any more than a business concern, outrun the conatable without dire results. And the Budget for 1930, which has passed the University Court, does not make exhilarating reading. For it shows expenditure at \$666,345 and revenue at \$603,500; or a deficit of a little over \$60,000; and recent currency movements may increase this figure to \$80,000.

#### Fall in Dollar Being Feit.

Now I wish at once to emphasise the fact that this prospective deficit is not due to extravagance or to any avoidable cause; it is in the main the result of the fall in the exchange value of the dollar, which most of us outside the University have equal reason to deplore. The salaries of the permanent University staffs are on a sterling basis; and in translating sterling salaries into dollars a loss of over \$80,000 alone is entailed on University funds under existing currency conditions.

Furthermore, the subject of these salaries has provided grave cause for anxiety; for, without adequate recompense, teaching and administrative standards cannot be maintained. Besides, the labourer is worthy of his hire, and none more than he who is engaged in the noble work of education. His Excellency, as Chancellor of the University, appointed a Committee to go

into the matter during last year; and the Committee has reported in no uncertain terms as to the utter inadequacy of these salaries. But if effect is to be given to its recommendations an additional annual expenditure of \$140,000 will be required with the dollar at 1/5, and of \$170,000 with the dollar at 1/8. Add this amount to the existing budget deficit of \$80,000 and you will get an aggregate of \$298,000 in excess of revenue.

It is obvious that without assistance from outside the University cannot face this increased expenditure.

#### State Aid Needed.

The University Court has asked the Colonial Government to enlarge its annual grant of \$50,000 to one of \$250,000 per annum. If the dollar had remained at 1/8, this increase would have enabled the University to balance its Budget comfortably and to make the long overdue and much needed additions to salaries. With the dollar at 1/6, unless the resources of the University are still further increased by a grant out of the Boxer Indemnity or from other sources, it will be impossible, until exchange improves, to give full effect to the recommendations of the Salaries Committee.

Now the request even for an additional grant from Government of \$200,000 is a large demand to make; it requires justification. I propose to justify it, mainly by the experience of the British Government with regard to the contributions for University purposes. I think I am entitled to say, categorically, that without these contributions, supplemented by grants from Local Authorities, no University in the United Kingdom could keep its doors open; so it becomes most pertinent to ascertain what proportion these contributions and grants bear to the total income of certain typical Universities in the United Kingdom. In the case of most of them, these contributions and grants are in excess of fifty per cent. of their respective total incomes; while to cite some individual instances, Bristol University receives 70 per cent. from these sources; Exeter University College, 73 per cent.; Leeds University, 59 per cent.; Nottingham University College, 67 per cent.; Sheffield University, 61 per cent.; Aberystwith University College, 70 per cent.

So far as income from endowments is concerned, the proportion to total income in the case of Bristol University is 7.3 per cent.; of Exeter University College, 2.3 per cent.; of Leeds University, 5.7 per cent.; of Sheffield University, 5.7 per cent.; and of Aberystwith University College, 6.7 per cent.

Half Income From Endowments.  
In striking contrast to these figures the University of Hong Kong at present receives, for the general purposes of the University \$50,000 per annum from the Colonial Government which represents nearly 9 per cent. of its total income; and an increase in the amount of the grant to \$250,000 per annum would only bring the Government contribution to about 33 per cent. of the total income of the University. Furthermore, as showing the generous manner in which contributions have been made by members of the public to the Endowment Fund of the University, the income derived from this source amounts to about \$309,000 or about 50 per cent. of its total income at present and nearly five times the sum which the Chater Committee, 1908, estimated as the probable total annual expenditure of the University.

Even if the Government grant is increased to \$250,000 a year, as suggested, the University would not be fully supplied, financially. It could not for the reasons I have mentioned, give for the present, any but a small increase to existing salaries, and would only be enabled to carry on its present activities without running into debt. Further development will be contingent upon the acquisition of funds from other sources.

The School of Chinese Studies "Held Up."  
As showing how, under existing conditions, the development of the University may be hampered, and how the generosity of members of the public may be made unavailable, I am able to give a most striking example. A donation of \$60,000 was made by Mr. Tang Chi Ngong last year for the provision of a building for the School of Chinese Studies but it has not been utilised as yet owing to the uncertainty as to whether the requisite funds for maintaining the school as a permanent institution will be forthcoming or not. A further sum of \$200,000 was collected by the local Chinese community, for the interest on this sum only amounts to about \$14,000 a year while the ultimate annual cost of the school is estimated to be \$60,000. At present the balance is being provided by Government from year to year as a provisional and temporary measure. (The Finance Committee of the University hold a very strong opinion that it would not be business-like to proceed with the building scheme on this precarious basis; to say nothing of the injustice that would be done if the school had to be closed before the prescribed four years of the course.)

(Continued on Page 10.)



## FOREIGN DOCTOR'S CASE.

BOTH SIDES OF CANTON LAW SUIT.

## A STRANGE TALE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, Jan. 13.

Great interest has been aroused in both medical and legal circles in Canton in the case against Dr. Breitlander. The doctor, it will be recalled, is alleged to have made a post mortem upon the body of Wong Tak Long without having first obtained the consent of the relatives of the deceased. So far neither the Canton Lawyers' Association nor the Canton Medical Association has made any official statements, but it is believed they will eventually do so. While the final decision is not yet known, it appears that the legal authorities are not altogether satisfied with the action of the German doctor.

This is evident from the following statement of Mr. Law Man Chau, Judge of the Supreme Provincial Court of Kwangtung, given to the local Pressmen for publication yesterday:

"When the plaintiffs brought up the case to the City Court, a writ was served upon Dr. Breitlander, the defendant, to appear in court. He came, but insisted that the German Consul-General in Canton take up the matter with the Chinese on his behalf. But the judge told him that this could not be done, as Germany had given up her extrajurisdictional rights in China at the conclusion of the War.

"Now in regard to autopsy, the Chinese Government promulgated a set of rules and regulations in 1923, which states, *inter alia*, that before any post mortem examination could be performed, the approval of the proper Government authorities was necessary. This means that even the consent of the relatives of the deceased would not be sufficient. But Dr. Breitlander did not notify the proper authorities in the city before the autopsy, nor did he first secure the consent of the relatives of the deceased. Such an act constitutes a violation of law."

## THE OTHER SIDE.

Dr. Liang Pui Ki, Manager of the Canton Sanatorium, has addressed a petition to the Canton City Court on behalf of Dr. Breitlander and the institution of which he is the head. A free translation of the petition is, in part, as follows:

"According to the rules of the Canton Sanatorium no patient suffering from any contagious disease is allowed to be admitted. But if the discovery was made after admission, we would not as a rule send the patient away, but would take the utmost precautions to prevent the disease from spreading. All this is for the safety and sanitation of the Sanatorium. Whenever a person dies in the Sanatorium, we require the doctor attending him to submit his name and the cause of his death to the Bureau of Public Health. If any of the relatives of the patient should be in Canton and knew the history of the sickness leading to death, the Sanatorium usually would not inquire into the matter further. But if there are no relatives in Canton at the time of death, then it is of the utmost importance that we do have an exact knowledge of the disease causing death.

"The facts of the present case are that Wong Tak Long, a native of Kwangsi, was admitted into the Sanatorium in a critical condition on July 26, 1929. He was treated by Dr. Breitlander, and showed improvement. But he suffered a relapse on December 23 last, and his condition became very acute. He died on January 2. At the time of his death his close friend or relative, Mr. Wong Tak Hing, was in the room. After death the Sanatorium asked Mr. Wong to pay burial expenses, and clear up the outstanding accounts, totalling over \$600. But Mr. Wong stated that he was no relative of the deceased and refused to take on such responsibilities. Even in regard to the burial expenses Mr. Wong said he could only give \$10. He asked the Sanatorium to forego the accounts still outstanding and to pay the balance of the burial expenses. All these facts have been filed with the Police.

## THE DENOUEMENT.

"When Dr. Breitlander consulted me, I said that if an autopsy was necessary, it should be performed. According to the laws of the Government, such a thing may be done by any recognized medical institution. With my approval Dr. Breitlander went ahead and performed the autopsy.

"Almost immediately after this was done, Mr. Wong Tak Kwong came back and demanded, amongst other things, that either the Canton Sanatorium or Dr. Breitlander must reimburse \$2,000, alleged to have been spent in fees, etc. Two hours were given to the German doctor in which to make a favourable reply.

"When these demands were refused, Mr. Wong Tak Kwong went to Court and charged the German doctor with 'deliberately murdering the deceased in order to steal his organs for certain purposes.' He also claimed that he was a

## SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

ANOTHER \$30,000 REQUIRED.

At to-day's meeting of the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council supplementary items to a total of \$31,523 will be submitted.

The items have been set out as follows on the agenda:—

\$1,000 for clothing and shoes for Prison staff. This is due to the price of drill ordered through the Crown Agents being higher than was anticipated and to the drop in exchange.

\$300 for provision of high-speed transmitting gear to meet deficit on estimated amount. The additional sum is needed owing to the lower rate of exchange.

**Exchange Effects Prices.**

\$210 for duplication of storage battery, to meet deficit on estimated amount. The Crown Agents' charges have been received in connection with the purchase of this battery, and owing to lower exchange this supplementary vote is needed.

\$750 for J.K.W. transmitter for close range. This sum is also needed owing to the lower rate of exchange.

\$400 for electric light and fans for the Police Force. The total sum provided in Estimates and supplementary vote is \$37,000, and the total expenditure will be \$37,400.

**What Carvalho Yeo is Costing!**

\$9,027 for legal expenses incurred by the Crown Solicitors' Office. It is explained that during the year 1929 the Government instituted proceedings—Original Jurisdiction Action No. 33 of 1929—against the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation for the receding of certain sums paid out by such bank on forged cheques and debited to the Government's current account with the said bank. Judgment was obtained for the receding, and taxed costs. Taxed costs amounting to \$16,371.37 have been received by the Treasury. This sum is made up of \$11,474.80 for disbursements, counsel's fees and Court fees, and \$4,896.57 solicitors' profit costs, paid into the general revenue of the Colony.

The Government's actual disbursements exceeded the sum of \$11,474.80 by \$9,643, which is not recoverable.

**Purchase of H.E.'s Car.**

\$20,111 special expenditure for purchase and conversion of motor cars for Government House.

It is proposed to purchase the following cars for use at Government House:—One new Crossley 36.9 h.p. six-cylinder touring car through Crown Agents at an estimated cost of \$27.5, and one second hand Crossley 20.9 h.p. six-cylinder saloon car from His Excellency Sir Cecil Clementi for \$739.11.6 (which sum includes £10.11.6 for spare parts).

It is also proposed to convert Cubitt Car No. 683, at present used by the railway garage, into a light lorry for use at Government House at a cost of \$250.

The estimated cost of these proposals is \$20,111 for which no provision has been made in the Estimates and a vote is, therefore, requested.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has signified his approval.

## COLD HOLDS UP FIGHTING.

RESPITE FOR KWANGSI IRONSIDE TROOPS.

According to the vernacular Press, the campaign against the Kwangsi "Ironside" combination (who are making a stand between Kweilin and Liuchow) has come to a standstill since the 10th on account of the cold spell. The Kwangsi troops and the "Ironsides" are holding defensive positions on the mountains and remain on the defensive. Aeroplanes were dispatched to drop bombs but the flights were handicapped by clouds and snowy weather. It is understood that the campaign will be resumed as soon as the weather becomes warmer.

A report from Wuchow states that Chen Tsai Tong wishes to make Yu Hsin Mow chairman of the Kwangsi Provincial Government but no appointment has been announced so far, as Chiang Kai Shek has insisted that Chu Shao Liang, who is commanding the Nanking forces in Kwangsi, should take up the post.

must reimburse \$2,000, alleged to have been spent in fees, etc. Two hours were given to the German doctor in which to make a favourable reply.

"When these demands were refused, Mr. Wong Tak Kwong went to Court and charged the German doctor with 'deliberately murdering the deceased in order to steal his organs for certain purposes.' He also claimed that he was a

## OPIUM COMMISSION IN HONG KONG.

ITS AIMS AND METHODS.

WHAT IT WILL TELL THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The League of Nations Opium Commission, which is touring the Far East with a view to studying the opium question at first hand, and presenting a report, subsequently to be placed before an International Opium Conference, arrived here during the week-end. The Council Chamber has been placed at the Commission's disposal and work started on Monday.

The Commission is headed by Mr. E. E. Ekstrand (Sweden) and other members are Mr. M. Gerard (Belgium), Dr. J. Havlasa (Czechoslovakia) with Mr. B. A. Renborg (Sweden) as Secretary, and Mr. C. E. Marshall as the official stenographer.

Interviewed by our representative at Repulse Bay Hotel, where he is staying, Mr. Ekstrand said that the purpose of the Commission was threefold. In the first place they were inquiring into the problem of the control of the opium traffic, and the use of opium generally in the Far East. They had to see what steps the different governments were taking and how far these measures were succeeding or failing. In fact whether treaty obligations were or were not being fulfilled.

**The Smuggling Problem.**

The second phase of their investigations dealt with what might be called obstructions and hindrances to the working of the present system of control. Under this heading they had to deal with the many aspects of the great problem of smuggling. This included both methods of smugglers and the preventive measures taken by the authorities.

**To Make Recommendations.**

Their third duty was to make suggestions and recommendations and to draw up a report. These would be submitted to the League of Nations and also to the governments of each of the countries concerned.

"Our method," said Mr. Ekstrand, "is to get information from every available source, official and unofficial."

"We begin, of course, by approaching the governments of the places we visit and take information from the officials, high and subordinate who come in contact with the opium question. But we by no means confine ourselves to official sources, and we interview individuals engaged in the trade, the keepers of taverns, the addicts themselves. We have also taken evidence from scientific investigators, governors and wardens of prisons, school missionaries of all denominations, business men, employees and native labour, and representatives of various societies, of a social, scientific commercial and political nature. We wish to get everyone's view of the problem; not that of governments concerned only, but also those of the grower, the trader and the person who smokes opium."

**Witnesses of All Kinds.**

"Our witnesses have ranged from important state officials, Eastern and Western down to the humble ricksha coolies.

"We started in Burma," Mr. Ekstrand continued, "and from there we went to the Federated Malay States, where we spent three weeks. Subsequently we visited the Dutch East Indies, Siam and Indo-China. We expect to be here till the beginning of February, and during that time we shall make investigations in Macao as well as in the Colony."

"From here we go to the Philippine Islands, Formosa and the leased territories in North China."

"A visit will also be made to Tokyo—not that there is any opium smoking in Japan—but because personal contact with the Central Government of the leading Far Eastern power is likely to be of help in our investigation."

**Everyone Helpful.**

"Everyone from highest to lowest has been most helpful and friendly. Governments have given us every possible facility and the witnesses have tried to give us what we needed."

"The mass of evidence collected is already bulky and its consideration and due digesting will be a big task."

"We have to be back in Geneva by May. The Council of the League will receive our report and communicate it to the governments concerned. What will be done and when the report will be published depends on the Council."

"There was to have been an International Conference last year, but it was decided to send us out to make our inquiries first. We hope that the Conference will take place some time this year. I am not, of course, at liberty to say anything to the Press of the results of our investigations, that must remain a secret till our report is published."

An official Press communique from the Commission adds that

(Signed) LIANG PUI KI.

## ROAD HOGGING IN KOWLOON.

CARELESS 'BUS DRIVERS SUMMONED.

A 'bus driver was summoned at the instance of Major G. F. Charles, of the Army Dental Corps, before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith at Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, for negligent driving and failing to exhibit his badge in a conspicuous position.

The driver pleaded not guilty and said that he knew nothing of the alleged incident.

Major Charles in evidence said that on the night of December 27 last, at 3.30 p.m. he was going along Nathan Road to the Star Ferry in a ricksha. On nearing Peking Road, where the rickshas usually turn, the 'bus came up from behind, and without warning pulled into the side of the road in front of witness's ricksha. Had the 'bus not been running slowly he would not have been able to pull up in time, and the 'bus would have knocked the ricksha over.

Witness said that he got out and stopped the 'bus. He went to the driver, but as the latter was not wearing his badge he could not take his number. Witness asked the driver for his number and, as the man could not understand him, witness felt his pockets for the badge, but could not find it.

Defendant said that he did not understand what witness wanted. He was wearing his badge on the off pocket.

Witness continued, that he took the 'bus number and reported the matter to the police.

Defendant in reply to the Magistrate denied that witness felt his pockets.

Witness remarked that he got out of his ricksha after the incident and ran after the 'bus, got on and made signs to the driver to stop. The 'bus carried on, so witness tugged at the bell. The 'bus eventually stopped and he spoke to the driver.

Defendant denied having seen the ricksha and said that he was unaware of the whole incident.

Magistrate: "You don't imagine that you have a right to get in front of the ricksha because it is your stopping place? The ricksha has as much right to the road as you."

Defendant persisted that he knew nothing about the matter and that he could not understand witness at the time.

His Worship replied that surely the defendant did not think that witness came on board the 'bus and spoke to him for nothing.

The Magistrate remarked that he had noticed the same sort of thing himself. When on his way to the Magistracy in a ricksha, it was quite a usual thing for a 'bus to wheel in front of the ricksha obliging the puller to stop suddenly.

"Bus drivers as a rule are far too iniviol to ricksha coolies. They think that they own the whole road and they are quite wrong," said the Magistrate, "I'm going to convict."

Defendant was fined \$15 for the negligent driving and cautioned on the other summons.

**Court Interpreter Knocked Over.**

Another 'bus driver was also summoned for negligent driving in Nathan Road near Public Square Street stopping place. In this case the Indian Court Interpreter, Mr. D. S. Das was involved.

Mr. Das in evidence said that he was waiting for a Kowloon 'bus at about 1 p.m. on December 29. He was standing with his back to Nathan Road and watching some children playing football in a blind alley. A China 'bus, approached first, and witness let it pass. A Kowloon 'bus was also coming up so he remained in his position waiting for it. Suddenly the China 'bus pulled in sharply to the kerb and knocked him over. He got up quickly, took the 'bus number, and, boarding the Kowloon 'bus, followed the 'bus which had accelerated after knocking him down. Witness remarked that he had noticed that a man was standing talking to the driver in front and he attributed the careless driving to the fact that the driver was not paying full attention to his work.

Witness followed the defendant's 'bus to the Star Ferry where he called a constable and had the driver's number taken.

Defendant said that he did not see witness and did not know that anyone was knocked over. On arrival at the Ferry, witness asked him for his license, but the driver refused to show it as witness was not in uniform. Two schoolboys who were on his 'bus told him later that witness had attempted to board.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

Commission will confer with and receive information from Government Departments and officials, as well as from private organisations and individuals who are interested in the subject of the Commission's enquiry.

Private organisations and individuals wishing to give information or to express their views are requested to address themselves in

Repulse Bay Hotel, Hong Kong.

## JAPANESE SHIP IN DISTRESS.

RUN ASHORE AT JUNK BAY.

The Japanese vessel 'Kohatsu Maru' left Keelung on the morning of January 9 for Hong Kong and encountered such severe weather that she sprang a leak and was soon in distress. She managed, however, to struggle on to Hong Kong and at 2 a.m. yesterday morning the Captain, realising that there was no hope for the ship, ran her ashore at Junk Bay.

As soon as news was received in Hong Kong of the ship's condition, two tug boats from the local dockyards went to her assistance and brought her safely to port.

According to the master, Captain Sone, a severe gale was experienced soon after leaving Keelung. The constant strain on the vessel caused the leak and water flooded the engine room, rising to the height of four feet. Wireless messages were sent out, but owing to the interference of a larger station the messages were not received. However, later messages were picked up at Keelung and relayed to Hong Kong. The Taikoo Dock tug, and "Henry Kewick," went to her assistance and towed her to Kowloon Bay.

Messrs. Wada & Company are local agents for the vessel. She carried a crew of 40, including five Japanese officers. No passengers were aboard, but a cargo of coal was carried. The 'Kohatsu Maru' is a vessel of 2,800 tons net.

## ARMED ROBBERY AT CHEUNGCHAU.

ESCAPING MEN CHASED IN A STEAM FERRY.

An attempted robbery in Cheung Chau on Sunday night was the cause of great excitement on the island and but for the quick action of the Police and the bravery of the man who was attacked, the robbers would have escaped. As it is the Police have arrested four persons in connection with the raid.

It appears that by using the name of a well-known customer, one of the gang induced a grocer to open his doors to him as a prospective customer. Once inside, the man asked for a bundle of 'soastick,' but as soon as the proprietor's back was turned, two more men sidled through the half open doorway and producing arms, demanded \$100.

The grocer, very bravely put up a fight. He shouted "Save Life," rousing the people who live over his shop, and before long a general hue and cry was raised. The robbers left the shop hastily and took to a junk, which had its sail hoisted in readiness for a quick retreat.

The Police on being notified, commanded the Hong Kong-Cheung Chau ferry launch 'San Chau,' which had just reached the Island from Hong Kong. It did not take them long to get the ferry under way and some time later, a 'junk' with white sails was stopped off Pating Island. The four men on board were taken back to Cheung Chau.

## COOLIES GASSED BY COAL FUMES.

POLICE STATION EMPLOYEES.

To keep warm in this cold weather, two coolies employed at the Shamshuipo Police Station built a coal fire in a kerosene tin before retiring to bed, but they paid no attention to the ventilation of the room.

They were not at work yesterday morning, and Inspector Hoare on investigation found them unconscious in their bunks, suffering from the effects of gas poisoning. First aid was applied, and the two men were removed to hospital still unconscious.

his 'bus whilst in motion and fell in the attempt. Defendant could not bring any witnesses, however, to prove his case.

The Magistrate remarked that he saw no reason to doubt Mr. Das's statement that he was knocked down. His Worship also remarked that 'bus drivers must use some common sense, and not follow the rule to the word. If they were required to pull in to the left it did not mean that they were to do so regardless of who happened to be there. They must use the rule with a certain amount of discretion.

A fine of \$10 was imposed.

## Lorry Driver's Hurry.

A lorry driver who was summoned by Inspector MacWalter for travelling at a speed of 25 m.p.h. from Austin Road to Waterloo Road in Nathan Road on October 31 last, told the Magistrate that his rear wheel had a slow puncture and he was in a hurry to get back to the garage.

Magistrate: But that doesn't give you the right to speed.

prisonment was imposed.

## POWELLS

10, Ice House Street.

FOR

## PYJAMAS

that will give

REAL COMFORT

and a

LASTING SLEEP.

Your Selection is Easily Accomplished from the Stock We have received.

We also Make to Order.

Viyella Flannel ...	(Nett) \$13.50
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INSPECTION INVITED.

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The Latest by the J-H SQUIRE OCTET

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The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

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SUITS NORMALLY PRICED \$55.00

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NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE A LONDON TAILORED SUIT AT SPECIAL PRICE.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## HONG KONG SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR**, Sir Cecil OLIVIER, K.C.M.G., will preside at the CONSTITUENT MEETING to be held in the CITY HALL on TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, at 5 p.m. Ladies and Gentlemen who are interested are invited to attend. The Business of the Meeting will be to adopt a Constitution for a Society for the Protection of Children, and to elect Officers and General and Executive Committees. [8901.]

## PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

## NOTICE.

NO LATE CARS will Run After 12.05 on the NIGHT of TUESDAY, 14th INSTANT. [8899]

## HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

OWNERS are Reminded that ENTRIES for the ANNUAL RACE MEETING must be in the hands of the SECRETARY on or before SATURDAY, 18th JANUARY, 1930, at 3 p.m.

By Order,

C. B. BROWN,  
Secretary. [8904.]

## HONG KONG CRICKET CLUB.

## TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

## REMINDER.

ENTRIES CLOSED NEXT SATURDAY, 18th JANUARY. [8897]

## HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

## ANNUAL RACE MEETING.

22nd, 24th, 25th, 26th FEBRUARY AND 1st MARCH, 1930.

DRAFT PROGRAMMES and ENTRY FORMS are Now Ready and may be obtained upon Application to the SECRETARY, Hong Kong, 9th Jan., 1930. [8896]

## NOTICE.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

In order to facilitate the investigation with regard to a Number of Share Certificates which have been fraudulently obtained from the Company, All Holders of Share Certificates of the Company are requested to send in Full Particulars of their Holdings, Number of Certificates, Name of Owner, the Actual Distinguishing Numbers of the Shares covered by the Certificate, the Date of Issue of such Certificates and their Police Numbers to the GENERAL MANAGERS as soon as possible.

By Order of the Board,  
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers. [8738]

## NOTICE.

THE Undermentioned CARGO has been lying at Messrs. THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD.'s GODOWNS Undelivered and unless DELIVERY is Taken or Claimed on or Before 18th JANUARY, 1930, Consignees and/or other interested in the Cargo ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that Same will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION to defray Storage and other Charges due.

Bill of Lading	Marks & Nos.	Description of Goods	Estimate of Value
Antwerp No. 1.	Kwangai Cement Factory Labels Ciment.	342 Bags Bonva- Sheets ckie 21 Crates 4/7/29 Galv'd Sheets & Acces. 6 Crates Steel Sheets. 19 tons Bolts Nuts & Washers	6000 Benzobu 4/6/29
Antwerp No. 14.	Kwangai Cement Factory	342 Bags Bonva- Sheets ckie 21 Crates 4/7/29 Galv'd Sheets & Acces. 6 Crates Steel Sheets. 19 tons Bolts Nuts & Washers	6000 Benzobu 4/6/29

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., LTD., Agents.  
THE BEN LINE STEAMERS LTD.  
Hong Kong, 10th Jan., 1930. [8893]

## TO LET.

OFFICE (2 Rooms) TO BE LET From 1st JANUARY, 1930, in HONG KONG CLUB (ANNEX). Apply—SECRETARY, Hong Kong Club. [8753]

## ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June, 1929. With Index, Price—\$7.50. 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Price Office.



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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.  
PHONE C. 616. [8900]

## KAI TACK MOTOR BUS CO. (1925), LTD.

NEW ROUTE No. 5: STAR FERRY-AUSTIN AVENUE.

COMMENCING FRIDAY, JANUARY 17th, A NEW SERVICE will be Operated Between STAR FERRY and AUSTIN ROAD via: SALISBURY ROAD, CHATHAM ROAD, MOODY ROAD, HANOI ROAD, CARNARVON ROAD, KIMBERLEY ROAD and AUSTIN ROAD. Return via AUSTIN AVENUE and thence as above.

First Bus 7.00 a.m.  
Last Bus 11.10 p.m.  
Service (until 9.25 p.m.) Every 10 Minutes Except Between the Hours of—  
8.00 a.m. and 9.30 a.m.  
12.00 Noon and 2.30 p.m.  
4.30 p.m. and 7.00 p.m.  
When there will be a 5 Minutes Service. After 9.25 p.m. Every 15 Minutes.

FARES—  
10 Cents First Class.  
5 Cents Third Class.  
L. C. F. BELLAMY,  
General Manager. [8889]

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## THE TIME FOR BLANKETS

IS HERE, BUT WHAT SHALL BE DONE FOR THOSE WHO CANNOT AFFORD THEM?

MEMBERS of the Committee attend at the Society's Room, CITY HALL, EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10.30 to receive GIFTS of BLANKETS, Part-worn Clothing, etc.

## HONG KONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. (Est. 1889.) [8248]

## WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 4.55 p.m., stated:—

The anticyclone has moved eastward to S. Japan. Fresh monsoon will prevail along the S.E. coast of China and over the China Sea. Local Forecast:—N.E. winds, fresh, fair.

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

The marriage arranged between JOHN KATH BOWFIELD and EDITH GWYNETH CASTENS will take place at St. James Church on Tuesday, January 23, at noon, and afterwards at No. 5 British Consession. No invitations are being sent out, but any friends will be very welcome. [8900]

Editorial and Business Offices: 11, Ice House Street, Tel. Central 12.  
Night Editor (Wanchai Office): Tel. Central 4311.  
London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

## The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, JANUARY 14, 1930.

## FRENCH NAVAL POLICY.

THE very friendly but firm attitude shown by the British Government in its reply to the French Note relating to the coming Naval Conference will be generally approved in all parts of the Empire. Briefly, the British position is that delegates taking their seats at the conference-table should have their hands and minds free, and not sit down with portfolios already bursting with pre-conceived reservations as to what is and is not possible. What is wanted is an entirely new atmosphere, similar to that which existed at Washington when Mr. MacDONALD met President Hoover. Britain and the United States have shown that it is possible for representatives of nations to meet and discuss matters of mutual interest in a really friendly spirit. Britain and the United States expect the representatives of "France, Italy, and Japan to meet them in what we may call the "Spirit of Washington." In years gone by one used to hear much of the "Spirit of Locarno"—which was an atmosphere then quite novel in the annals of great international gatherings. At the coming conference in London to discuss the possibility of reducing naval armaments it is hoped once more that a new atmosphere will be created—one that will make it more easy for conflicting views to be brought into agreement. Britain recognises that there are wide differences of opinion; all that she asks is that those appointed to express these dissimilar points of view will discuss the position from the standpoint taken by the Prime Minister and the President when they met in Washington some months ago. The distinguished spokesmen for Great Britain and the United States based their talks upon the premise that their respective countries were on friendly relations, and determined so to remain, whatever happened. That is the spirit in which the London Naval Conference should open. It is the only reservation—written, spoken, or held in mind—which should be admitted to exist.

There is a large section of French opinion which contends that at the London Conference France should lay claim to the second largest navy in the world, smaller only than that of Great Britain. The claim is based on the contention that France is a greater colonial empire than either the United States or Japan, and has a greater area and population of overseas possessions. It is unlikely that the French delegates actually will make such a formal claim, but it may be considered when France is expected to make any sacrifices at the conference-table. So far as France officially is concerned, the table of tonnages established at Washington will be conserved. Senator Henry LEMERY, representing Martinique in the Senate, fathered the claim for France to have the second largest

navy in the world. He has compiled two interesting tables upon which he bases his claims; the first showing the area and population of French colonial possessions:—

	Square Kilo- metres.	Population. (1,000)	(1,000,000)
Great Britain...	39,163	406	
France .....	10,491	19	
United States...	1,857	12	
Italy .....	2,421	2	
Japan .....	398	24	

The second table measures in marine miles the length of coast-lines and navigation lanes linking various colonies with their mother country:—

	Coast- line.	Sea- lanes.
Great Britain .....	65,500	67,000
France .....	15,500	34,000
United States .....	23,500	17,000
Japan .....	9,600	5,000
Italy .....	3,800	5,300

These tables indicate to Senator LEMERY and his supporters that France has a far greater need for a navy than has the United States. The existence of all war fleets, in time of peace, can be justified only by the real needs of each nation, the Senator argues. The fleet of any nation must be just large enough to defend its coasts and keep open the lines of communication with its overseas colonies who depend upon the mother country for their protection. It is the spirit of the Kellogg Pact and all the disarmament conferences; that no army or navy should be stronger than the minimum requirement for security, and must never be strong enough to threaten or attack. In figuring a nation's defensive naval requirements, says the French Senator, one must take into consideration her needs for keeping territorial water inviolate. No reasonable spirit can forbid a nation from defending its own coasts against an eventual aggressor. Senator LEMERY goes on:—

"America would never agree to a disarmament plan which would make it impossible to assure the proper functioning of trains and telephones between New York and Chicago. So why should we accept suggestions which would make it impossible for us to be masters of our own communications between the Antilles, North Africa, or Indo-China and their mother country, France? There is no doubt that Britain has the greatest need for a fleet, but France should have the next largest. We are exposed to attack from the sea on three sides, the Channel, the Atlantic, and the Mediterranean. France's sea-coast is five times greater than that of Italy. Our sea-lanes linking the colonies with the homeland are more than six times greater than those of Italy. These figures should fix naval strength."

On the face of things, quite a good argument could be made out in support of the Senator's case, but—as the British Note reminds the French Government—fifty-six countries have declared their intention to renounce war as an instrument of national policy, and to resort only to pacific means for the settlement of international disputes. What is expected of the coming Naval Conference is definite recognition of the change brought about in international relations, and further action along the lines already taken. It is not very helpful when Poincaré talks about peace being "menaced" and the necessity for taking precautions against a return of bad faith between nations. Nor does Mussolini make matters easier when he declares Italian children must have a warlike education, and deplores the alleged fact that for centuries the military virtues of the Italian people have not had an opportunity to shine. We want no more sabre-rattling of that type. What the world wants to see is a gathering of representatives of the naval Powers anxious not to make out a case for retaining or expanding their armaments, but to find ways and means of lessening their expenditure on naval upkeep. The British Government hopes the nations attending the coming Conference will agree upon reduced naval strengths, and thereby show their confidence in the effectiveness of the difficult diplomatic work which has been already accomplished with a view to preserving peace. France persists in her attitude that problems of naval, land, and aerial disarmament cannot be entirely dissociated one from the other. Britain agrees, but contends that this is no reason why no attempt whatever should be made to deal with one point at a time. On the contrary, there is much to be said in favour of attacking the disarmament problem in sections rather than dealing with all its phases simultaneously, and it is to be hoped the French Government, after considering Britain's friendly Note on the subject, will instruct its delegates at the Conference to follow a line of action which will assist materially in furthering the work recently accomplished at Washington.

## News and Views.

Five cases of small-pox, and two of diphtheria—one described as "non-Chinese," were notified during the week-end.

Silk forwarded from here by Empress of Asia on December 13 arrived in New York (St. John's Park) on January 8 having been 21 days in transit.

The Tung Wah Hospital distributed over two thousand cotton jackets to the deserving poor last week and more cotton jackets are being purchased for the same purpose.

Miss Elizabeth Keith the British artist and authoress of "Eastern Windows" is on the Empress of Russia on her way to Manila to give an exhibition of her latest prints and etchings. She hopes on her return journey to give an exhibition in Hong Kong.

Soviet radio news in English has been broadcast by the Habarovsk station. Special attention was paid to the question of extra-territoriality in China, and Nanking's "victory" in this respect was traced back to Soviet Russia's action years ago in renouncing special rights in China.

Mr. John MacNab, at one time agent of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Hioho, who died in Glasgow on December 7, 1926, left estate in Hong Kong worth \$5,000. His estate and personal effects in England and Scotland amount to \$2,378 and the foreign estate is worth \$3,944.

Mr. Alfred Hugh Bevans, formerly of 4, Therapia Road, Honor Oak County, Surrey, who died on April 11, 1929, at 24, Priory Avenue, Hastings, Sussex, left net personal estate in England worth \$2,045 and \$1,800 in Hong Kong. Everything is bequeathed to the widow, Julia Mabel Evans, for her own use and benefit.

A network of long-distance telephone lines, linking up the various important Chinese cities in every province, is being planned by the Ministry of Communications. The first offices of administration to be opened will deal with the Shanghai-Nanking, Tientsin-Peking, and Tsingtao-Tientsin lines. At the same time the Ministry is preparing to float a loan of \$10,000,000 for development of the telegraph service in China.

In view of their age, Mr. Whyte Smith discharged two Chinese boys (12 and 14) who were brought before him on a charge of stealing iron bars from a contractor's matched in Nathan Road. They had picked up the iron bars from a spot near the shed. The Magistrate after cautioning the boys, sent them away. An elderly man, who was charged with aiding and abetting was also discharged as there was not sufficient evidence against him to warrant conviction.

## Makings of a Politician.

A Canton paper tells the story of an eloquent gentleman who held a crowd enthralled by the rhetoric and good logic with which he explained his political theories. Then he got off politics and when dilating upon the beauties of West Lake in Hangchow he exclaimed that the moon there was larger and brighter than in any other part of the world. His flights of extemporized poetry grew more and more lofty until the police arrived and marched him back to the Mental Hospital! On the way he thanked his captors for making him chief police commissioner of Canton.

## "Man Overboard!"

"All our soldiers are falling overboard, and it's a great bother," complained a Chinese military officer to Capt. H. Jorgensen, of the steamship Modesta, two days out of Shanghai en route from Nantao. At the moment the Modesta was acting as transport, with 6,000 troops and 100 horses scattered over the decks and in every available space. Captain Jorgensen had not been conscious of the loss of any passengers, so he inquired the Chinese equivalent of "How come?" "Why, five men fell overboard yesterday and two more this morning," responded the officer. "Pretty soon we won't have any at this rate." "I didn't know anything about this before," countered the Captain. "Why was I not told, I could stop and pick up the men?" "Oh, no use," the officer replied in a bored tone. "Soldiers no good; can't swim, can't do anything; more better go on." Somewhat horrified, Captain Jorgensen requested that the officer prepare a notice in Chinese warning his men not to fall overboard, but the notice was too much trouble and it never appeared. Nobody else fell overboard, but 4,000 men were seasick simultaneously, which in the opinion of Captain Jorgensen was no great joke either.

In our advertisement columns appears a reminder from the Jockey Club to the effect that entries for the Annual Race Meeting must be in the hands of the Secretary on or before Saturday, January 13.

Turkish youth must be protected from the evils of the modern era, say a group of Deputies who recently laid before the Anglo-Turkish Parliament Bills proposing that no children under sixteen shall be admitted to cinemas, and prohibiting alcoholic liquor and tobacco to these under eighteen.

A Filipino who was walking with his wife yesterday morning in Wyndham Street, was suddenly taken ill. First aid was rendered to the man by Messrs. W. C. Simpson and K. C. Tsang and after about 10 minutes work they brought him round. An ambulance had in the meantime arrived and the man was removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

While gathering seaweed, a Chinese woman slipped off a rock on which she was standing and falling into the sea near Sai Wan on Sunday last was drowned. Her body was later recovered near Barker's Bungalow, close by the site of the new Scouts' Training Camp. The tragedy was witnessed by a girl of 13, a sister-in-law of the woman. The two of them had set out together to gather seaweed.

Sentence of twelve months' hard labour was passed by Mr. Whyte Smith on a Chinese woman who pleaded guilty to a charge of kidnapping a young girl. According to Detective Sergeant Fitches, a Chinese detective received information that a girl in the defendant's house was crying and had probably been kidnapped. A visit to the house and the questioning of the child confirmed the suspicion and the woman was arrested.

For sixteen years chief constable of the Falkland Islands, Mr. Dan O'Sullivan, who has retired on pension, landed at Liverpool recently from the P.S.N.S. liner Orita. During twenty-eight of the thirty-one years he has spent on the island Mr. O'Sullivan has been a member of the police force, which has a total strength of seven. He was previously in the navy. "There is virtually no crime in the island now, and the only goal had one prisoner when I left," declared Mr. O'Sullivan in an interview. "It is only necessary to hold a police court once a month, and even then there are only one or two cases. As a rule, the charges relate to petty thefts and drunkenness."

## Police Mistaken for Burglars.

That two plain-clothes policemen concealed in the backyard of a public-house were mistaken for burglars was the defence put forward by John Arthur Lees, who was charged at Oldham with obstructing the police in the execution of their duty. Lees came out of the back door of the Church Inn, Waterhead, at midnight. When he saw the policeman he ran back into the house and bolted the doors on them. The door was opened a few minutes later by the licensee, Joseph Crook (43), who was charged with failing to admit the police. It was stated that a number of burglaries had recently been committed in the district and the magistrates, remarking that there was an element of doubt, dismissed both cases.

## Cruelty to Children.

As will be seen from an advertisement appearing elsewhere, it is proposed to establish in the Colony a Society on the lines of the N.S.P.C.C. in Great Britain. The suggestion originally put forward by His Excellency the Governor has been under consideration for some time, and much of the preparatory work has been done. A draft constitution has been drawn up by Dr. S. W. Tso, O.B.E., and Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg, M. C., in consultation with the leading members of the Chinese Community, and it is felt that the time has now come to invite the support of the whole Community in order that the Society may be enabled to begin its activities at the earliest opportunity. The Hong Kong Society will endeavour to follow the policy of the N.S.P.C.C. in relying upon propaganda and advice rather than upon prosecution in the Courts. The promoters fully realise that the reputation of the Chinese people in particular for kindness and affection for children stands very high among the nations of the world, and that the evils which the Society desires to combat are due rather to ignorance, thoughtlessness, or economic necessity rather than to intentional cruelty. They hope, therefore, that the Society will be able to pursue a constructive policy, and that the end to be pursued will be children's welfare rather than the punishment of wrong-doers. In order that this object may be satisfactorily attained it is essential that the Society should have the largest possible membership, and be able to rely upon the co-operation and assistance of all sections of the community.

## Father's Prophetic Tears.

A curious instance of telepathy has come to light in connection with the recent death of a young Italian lady who was staying in the Hebrides. Her father, who is a well-known professor in Milan, was suddenly seized with a violent fit of anxiety regarding his daughter. He was unable to account for his fears, yet could not shake off the feeling that something was wrong. Two days later a telegram arrived announcing that the dead body of his daughter had been discovered. The professor's daughter, Miss Nora Emily Fanario, was found dead on the lonely island of Iona in the Hebrides. Her death was presumed to be due to exposure. The body was unclashed when found, and round the neck was a silver chain and cross. Nearby a lay a knife which had been used to cut in the turf a large cross over which the body rested. Miss Fanario was described by friends as a believer in telepathy, and it was thought that she might have gone to the island "to receive more power to cure by mental healing." She had written to her housekeeper in Kew that she had a "terrible healing case on."

## Health Affected by Broken Courtship.

When Albert Copeland was summoned before the Stipendiary Magistrate at Hanley for assaulting and using threats to his former sweetheart, it was stated that since the courtship ended last January he had been seriously ill. A medical certificate from a Hanley doctor, submitted by the defence, stated that Copeland's mental attitude since had been such that it was feared he would have to go to a mental hospital. He had been so depressed as a result of his love affair that "he was totally incapacitated for 26 weeks." A 21-year-old girl stated in evidence that she and Copeland worked at the same factory. He struck her one day on the face, and had since tried to strangle her. He had also threatened to kill her and her mother. She had been walking out with him for twelve months, and the courtship ended last January when they quarrelled. The Stipendiary Magistrate, in binding Copeland over for twelve months, said that the fact that he had been ill did not excuse his acting so foolishly.

## Looking Back 25 Years.

A daring act of piracy was perpetrated in Hong Kong harbour between the hours of one and four yesterday morning. What is known as a pass junk—that is a junk carrying a special permit which entitles it to leave port at any hour—carrying a crew of about ten men, was bringing a cargo of goods into port from Shaikwan. When off Quarry Bay the sailors on board the junk noticed a small craft pushing off from the shore near Pakshuiwan. It headed so as to reach the junk, and on pulling alongside twelve men, armed with swords and revolvers, swarmed on to the junk and ordered the sailors to hold up their hands. For the junkmen, taken by surprise as they were, there was nothing else to do but obey. The pirates then proceeded to blind them by putting pepper into their eyes. Finishing this work to their satisfaction, they then entered the cabin and extracted therefrom an amount of money supposed to be between \$1,500 and \$2,000. Having secured their booty, they headed their skiff for the New Territory. When they thought themselves out of sight, however, they made for shore on the Hong Kong side. The leader of the band, with all the money in his possession, was arrested by a Chinese detective in Hollywood Road at 8.45 a.m. yesterday morning, and two further arrests were effected later in the day—Hong Kong Daily Press, Jan. 14, 1905.

## Looking Back 50 Years.

Among the many games of chance known to the Chinese there is one which may be constantly seen by the roadside, played by a sharper who deceives the unwary passers-by by crafty manipulations of his beads. A sheet of paper a foot square is divided into three squares, one inside the other. The innermost square is about two inches each way; this is surrounded by another six inches square, which is again enclosed in a third, outer square, ten inches each way. Lines are drawn through the angles of each square and midway through each side. On these marks are placed black and white beads, with the statement in the middle that "white moves first, then black." The aim is so to arrange the beads that there shall fall three of one colour all in a row, when one is taken up as in draughts or check. The sharper gives his opponent certain moves, when by dexterously moving the piece he deceives the novice and wins the game. The following sentences are often written on the paper. "We do not try to raise a commotion" (referring to the proclamations which forbid gambling and street brawls), "the smallest stake twenty cash," and "no sleight of hand practice allowed." The game is called 'L', a name for various kinds of chess. Hong Kong Daily Press, Jan. 14, 1880.



## BRITAIN AND NAVAL CONFERENCE.

DETAILED REPLY TO FRANCE.

STRONG PLEA FOR FRANKNESS.

## CLEARING THE WAY TO GENEVA.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE]

Rosny, Jan. 12. The British Government, in its reply to the French Memorandum of December 20 on the Naval Conference, expressed appreciation of the frank and friendly attitude of the French Government in furnishing so comprehensive an elucidation of their point of view, and in reiterating their assurance that they are determined to make the conference successful.

In issuing their invitation to the London Conference, the British Government considered it would not conduce to the success of the conference if the various Governments were to entrench themselves before the conference opened in positions—based perhaps on misunderstandings—from which they could not recede, nor in the invitation did the British Government refer to obligations contracted under the Covenant, or to questions of national security, and such considerations, because they are clearly inherent in all disarmament negotiations and must be in the mind of every nation taking part in the conference.

## Working Together.

One of the great advantages of the frequent meetings at Geneva is that the Governments have opportunities to understand each other's respective positions and problems, and His Majesty's Government felt that it was unnecessary to recite the elementary obligations internal and external, but rather to concentrate upon the supremely important problems which have to be faced.

The considerations set out in such a friendly spirit in the French Memorandum will, of course, be in the minds of all the delegates.

It is true that there may not yet have been devised a complete machinery of sanctions to enforce the various peace agreements now in existence, but in the meantime, much has been done, and His Majesty's Government place considerable trust in the fact that 56 countries have declared their intention to renounce war as an instrument of national policy and to resort only to pacific means for the settlement of international disputes.

## Security Needed.

Unless a beginning in the reduction of naval armaments is held to be justified by the measure of security already achieved through the Covenant of the League of Nations, the signature of the optional clause of the statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice by 31 countries, and finally the treaty for the renunciation of war, public expectation will be disappointed, a tendency towards expansion in arms which is only too evident already will develop, and the nations will be taught once more in practice to trust only to military preparations for their security.

His Majesty's Government earnestly hopes that the nations attending the London Conference may by agreement on reduced naval strengths register their confidence in the great advance made since the war in the provision of national security by political agreement.

## The Paris Pact.

His Majesty's Government observe with interest the distinction drawn in the French memorandum between the Pact of Paris and the Covenant of the League. They would suggest, however, that the two documents may also be regarded as a complementary one of another. From this standpoint, the Pact of Paris by its renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy, may be held by States which are members of the League of Nations to have completed the structure of peace, which the more restricted language of the Covenant had for the time left unfinished.

His Majesty's Government accept fully and unreservedly all obligations of the Covenant which, however, must not be held to involve delay in progressive steps for disarmament, for which the Pact of Paris is a justification.

His Majesty's Government note the suggestion of the French Government that it is doubtless due to the absence from the Kellogg Pact of any provisions for its methodical application that they have been deterred from contemplating any considerable reduction in their naval establishment.

Outing Down. His Majesty's Government desire to remove the error upon which this observation rests. In response to better prospects of peace and of international agreement, the British proposals, as a matter of fact, provide for very considerable reduction in strength which the British Empire has considered necessary in all categories of combatant vessels from capital ships to submarines.

Regarding the reference in the French memorandum to a system of limitation of naval armaments by total tonnage, the reply states that the British Government have consistently expressed their preference for dealing with the problem of naval disarmament by the strict limitation of types, tonnages, and guns of all categories of warships, since they feel confident that any other method of limitation must tend to preserve those elements of competition and uncertainty which it will be one of the express objects of the conference to eliminate.

## Armaments Problem.

"The problem of naval armaments involves not only amount of tonnage, but the use to which it is put. Nevertheless, His Majesty's Government have studied with great care the transactional proposal to which the French Government refer, and are ready to discuss the possibility of some arrangement based upon that proposal."

Discussing the French thesis that there is close interdependence between the various defensive armaments of the country, and the reasons given why they regard these as a fundamental principle of their policy of national defence, the reply says that the British Government agree that the problems of naval, land and air disarmament cannot be completely dissociated one from another, but they do not take the view that no attempt should be made to deal with one unless all are being dealt with simultaneously.

## Conference Hopes.

His Majesty's Government consider that the approach to disarmament can best be facilitated by attacking the problem in detail as is now proposed at the Naval Conference. In the end a complete disarmament agreement must cover the whole field of arms, and steady and continuous work will be required until that field has been covered.

They therefore join the French Government in earnestly hoping that the conference will result in an agreement which will commend itself to all Powers represented on the Preparatory Commission, and by facilitating the task of that body, hasten the summoning of a general disarmament conference.

In reference to the views of the French Government regarding the desirability for a treaty of mutual guarantee and non-aggression between the Mediterranean Powers, it is stated that the British Government agree that the four-Power treaty relating to the Pacific treaty, which resulted from the Washington Conference, exerted a happy influence upon the negotiation of the Washington Naval Treaty.

His Majesty's Government would only point out at this stage that a treaty such as that suggested by the French Government appears to go considerably further than the Pacific treaty above mentioned, which provided only for the summoning of a conference for the settlement of controversies and for a joint consultation in the face of aggressive action. Inasmuch as all the Mediterranean Powers are members of the League of Nations, it would appear that the facilities already exist for a joint consultation in the event of need.

"There is a great measure of security in this, but His Majesty's Government would be glad to exchange views on the subject with all the Powers concerned."

The reply notes with particular pleasure the opinion that none of the problems mentioned in the French memorandum amounts to irremovable obstacles, and they share entirely in the confidence felt by the French Government that there will be cordial co-operation amongst the delegations to promote the great aims of the conference, and that success will terminate their labours.

## America, France, and Italy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12. Mr. T. G. Thompson has arranged to meet M. Tardieu and Signor Grandi separately before the opening of the London Conference.

## PLOTS AGAINST THE SOVIET?

BERLIN NEWSPAPER'S ALLEGATIONS.

BRITAIN "INVOLVED."

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

BERLIN, Jan. 12. Extraordinary allegations with regard to high German military officers and others are made by the Communist paper *Rote Fahne*, in connection with the alleged plot to overthrow the Soviets.

The newspaper alleges that General von Kressenstein, an intimate friend of the Minister of Defence, General Groener, arranged the first meeting between Karumidze, an ex-member of the Georgian Parliament, who is the principal accused, and the late General Hoffmann.

A number of conferences were held at German Headquarters in the Caucasus, where von Kressenstein is in command, and at which the British general who in 1919 commanded the British troops that took over the occupation of Georgia from the Germans is at present von Kressenstein's Chief of Staff.

The Chief of Staff then drew up plans for a revolt of the Caucasus against Russia, Karumidze supplying the necessary information.

The German officers rejected a British idea of an attack on the Soviets from Persia, proposing instead an attack from Turkey.

## GERMAN REPARATIONS PAYMENT.

AN AGREEMENT REACHED.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

THE HAGUE, Jan. 13. The Germans have agreed to pay reparations under the Young Plan in the middle of the month. Compromises have been reached on other points, and it is expected that a draft Protocol for the conference will be drawn up on Monday morning, thus terminating the question of German reparations.

## NEW YORK TAXICAB REGULATIONS.

UNIFORM FOR DRIVERS.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 12. New dark grey uniforms specially prescribed by the Police Department, and chosen by the police chief, Mr. Grover Whalen, must henceforth be worn by all New York 70,000 taxicab drivers, and all taxis must conform to certain standard specifications, such as four-wheel brakes, uniplanable glass, and red lights on both sides of the chassis to indicate when the cab is empty.

## POISON GAS IN THE COMING WARS.

USE AGAINST NON-COMBATANTS.

WASHINGTON, January 6.—General Glueckstein, chief of the Army Chemical Warfare Committee, told the House Appropriations Committee to-day in connection with the Army Supply Bill which is now under consideration that the use of poison gas for the wholesale destruction of non-combatants in time of future wars will be "difficult and impracticable."

He explained that while there was no limit to future possibilities, he believed, first, that the people of civilized nations would not permit the use of gas against non-combatants; second, that he did not think any present gas would entirely destroy cities even though this should be desired by a military commander; third, that it would require 80 tons of phosphorus for each square mile in order to gas a city like Paris; and fourth, that the gas would quickly be dissipated, and that people could escape its action by fleeing to upper floors.

He declared that important military information had been gained by a study of the recent Cleveland hospital fire.

In this affair it had been definitely established that deaths were due to carbon monoxide and hydrogen peroxide. It had been originally supposed that they were caused by hydrocyanic acid.

## CHINA'S FAMINE VICTIMS.

2,000,000 PEOPLE DOOMED TO DIE.

APPALLING DISCLOSURES FROM SHENSI.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

PEKING, Jan. 13. Mr. Grover Clark, the special investigator for the Chinese International Famine Relief Committee, has returned from a tour in Shensi and Shensi to see what reliefs have been accomplished in those provinces.

In Shensi \$3,000,000 were spent on relief last year, two-thirds of which was raised within the province. In Shensi \$2,000,000 were expended, of which sum a bare \$100,000 was raised in the province. Missionaries declare that the money has been properly used.

Despite these large expenditures, conditions in some parts are horrible, as an unusually severe winter has wiped out hundreds of thousands of people whose half-starved condition, the lack of fires, and even of clothes, prevented fighting the cold. In some parts of Shensi the temperature is 30 degrees below zero, the lowest for forty years.

The worst famine section is the Wei River Valley in Shensi. One year ago the population here was 6,000,000 of whom 2,000,000 died during 1929, mostly from famine causes. It is estimated that a further 2,000,000 are doomed to die before June, as there will be no spring crops, because no grain has been planted this winter, and because transportation difficulties will prevent relief from outside.

Transportation is practically wiped out, the animals having been eaten, and the vehicles broken up for fuel.

## Shocking Conditions.

In many places coal is \$119 a ton, and charcoal \$190 per 1,000 cwt. Food where obtainable, is more than ten times the normal price.

In one group of ten villages the investigators found one room with a roof, the rest of the houses having been demolished for the sake of the woodwork, for fuel. In the Wei River Valley there are 300,000 soldiers who have forced those who have food to give it up, but even they are now reduced to a ration of 12 oz. of grain daily, which is only two ounces above the amount that the Relief Societies estimate sufficient to keep up bare life in a famine victim.

The investigators took a quantity of doughnuts to one village of 800 people, who had not tasted grain for three months. The sight of the first food seen for months turned the starved, half-dazed, and moribund people into snarling wolves, who the soldiers were forced to beat with whips, before the distribution of the food was possible.

## Doomed to Die.

The cause of the present condition is believed to be primarily that there were no crops between the spring of 1927 and the autumn of 1929, the latter being barely 15 per cent. of the normal crop. Subsidiary causes are the burden of troops on the province, and civil disturbances.

The investigators believe there is no hope of saving the 2,000,000 people expected to die before June. It would probably cost ten times the purchase price of the grain to get it into the famine area, if indeed transportation were possible.

The irony of his situation is stated to be that given peace, \$500,000 Gold would cut a tunnel through the mountains to tap the Yellow River and irrigate a million acres in the Wei River Valley, and banish for ever the fear of further famine.

In parts of south-west Shensi conditions are still serious, but Yen Hai Shan is constantly sending relief grain and seed grain.

The investigators found it absolutely impossible to reach Kansu, owing to the lack of transportation facilities, apart from walking.

## "JEWISH PEACE LEAGUE."

A MEETING IN BERLIN.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

BERLIN, Jan. 12. A new "Jewish Peace League" was inaugurated at a big public meeting presided over by Dr. Wassermann, director of the Deutsche Bank. The speakers included Dr. Leon Fechtwanger, author of "Jew Success."

Dr. Albert Einstein sent a message to the meeting declaring that "Jews must lead the peace movement, and proposing that every Jew pay an annual peace tax of one mark."

## PRECAUTIONS AT GENEVA.

ANTI-FASCIST PLOTS FEARED.

POLICE ACTIVE.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

GENEVA, Jan. 12. Never before has there been such elaborate police precautions on the eve of a meeting of the League Council, except when the Russian delegates attended the meeting, but in view of the recent revelations of anti-Fascist conspiracies the greatest care is being taken to ensure the safety of the various delegations, particularly the Italian.

The various police stations in Geneva have been reinforced by detachments from other cantons. Police and detectives are guarding the hotel accommodating the Italian delegation, also the League Secretariat. Every movement of the delegates will be closely watched over. Police officers met the British delegation headed by Mr. Arthur Henderson, at the station last night.

## Sensational Arrests.

GENEVA, Jan. 13. Just before the meeting of the League Council a sensation was caused by the arrest of a young Swiss, who was trying to enter League Headquarters, and was found to be in possession of a revolver and blank cartridges. He stated that he wanted to attract the Council's attention.

It is also reported that an Italian was arrested at the railway station. Police precautions are even more stringent than ever. Any stranger calling at the League Secretariat must be accompanied by a policeman.

At the opening of the public session of the Council, M. Zaleski (Poland), paid a warm tribute to Dr. Stresemann, to which Herr Von Schubert, of Germany, responded.

The Permanent Opium Commission meets to-day under the chairmanship of Dame Beatrice Lyall (Great Britain).

LATER. No importance is attached to the arrest of the Swiss, who is believed to be weak-minded. Apparently he wanted to attract attention to the importance of finding a treatment for cancer, from which disease his father died.

## AMERICA'S STORMY POLITICS.

REBELLION AMONG THE REPUBLICANS.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—A wide-spread Republican rebellion loomed to-day on account of refusal by Senator Reed Smoot of Utah to permit Senators William E. Borah of Idaho and William H. McFister of South Dakota, leading members of the "farm bloc" to take positions on the Finance Committee which he heads.

Both applicants helped to spread havoc around Senator Smoot's version of the tariff bill, but they and their friends have considered that nevertheless they were entitled to appointment to the committee in spite of this personal clash.

Unless their desire for places on the committee is granted, Senators Borah and McFister may take the fight to the floor of the Senate as a result of a revival of the recent charges by Senator George H. Moses of New Hampshire that the insurgent Westerners were "sons of wild jackasses." This jibe still rankles deeply in the bosoms of all the "farm bloc" group.

The question of prohibition enforcement is expected to come in for an airing on the floor of the House of Representatives.

Representative Fiorello La Guardia of New York, leading "wet," is declaring that prohibition cannot be enforced. He asserted to correspondents to-day that there is more drinking in Senator Borah's home state of Idaho than in New York, a taunt particularly annoying to the "drys" in view of the fact that Senator Borah is in their front rank.—United Press.

## AEROPLANE CRASH IN TEXAS.

OFFICERS KILLED ON GROUND.

Galveston, Texas, January 6.—Two aeroplanes collided in the air at Fort Crockett to-day at an altitude of 1,500 ft., dropping to the ground and killing Lieut. Clarence Mitchell of San Jose, a reserve officer, and Sergt. Julius T. Brishemick of New York.

Branton were able to leap clear and utilize their parachutes to make safe landings.

## MUCH-VEXED C.E.R. QUESTION.

CHINESE STAFF TO BE DISMISSED?

ALARM IN HARBIN.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, Jan. 13. Harbin reports that Chinese officials there are considerably excited at the sudden action of the new Soviet manager of the C.E.R. in dismissing all Chinese staff members appointed after July 10 last, when the Chinese took over control of the railway.

Through traffic between Harbin and Manchuli was expected to be resumed to-day, two trial trains from Harbin having successfully reached Manchuli yesterday without incident.

## RENDITION OF WEI HAI WEI.

A PEKING REPORT.

[Wah Tsz Yat Pao.]

PEKING, Jan. 13. The British Legation has received a wire from the British Minister to China, Sir Miles Lampson saying that though Britain is willing to conduct negotiation with China with regard to the rendition of Wei Haiwei, China is unable to pay for the British buildings there costing some £500,000. The question of the extension of the lease of Liu Kung Island to 1940 is still undecided.

It is understood that the British Minister will return to Nanking shortly to resume negotiations.

## TANG SENG CHI'S RETREAT.

[Nam Chung Pao.]

PEKING, Jan. 13. In a telegram to Peking, Han Fu Chu said that Sun Tien Ying's troops have captured Yencheng and Tang Seng Chi's men are retreating northward, with the former in pursuit.

## THE FOCHOW COUP D'ETAT.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

FOCHOW, Jan. 13. Admiral Yang is now controlling the situation. Attempts at a demonstration have been suppressed. Lu Hsin Pan's few troops from Yenching arrived here but have returned again.

## U.S. ARMY ESTIMATE INCREASED.

WASHINGTON, January 6.—The War Department appropriation bill was reported out of committee to-day with a total amount for military purposes of \$337,033,194, an increase of more than \$6,000,000.

It is desired to keep the personnel about the present figure with 12,000 officers, 1,033 warrant officers, 118,075 enlisted men and 6,500 Philippine Scouts.

The bill keeps the National Guard and other civilian units at their present level.

The committee recommends expenditures of \$117,173,192 for non-military purposes including river and harbour work and the Panama Canal. This is a decrease of \$5,000,000.

## RECORD WINDS IN BRITAIN.

MOUNTAINOUS SEAS IN THE CHANNEL.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

LONDON, Jan. 12. Fierce gales swept the British Isles yesterday, and the velocity of the wind in the Channel was unofficially estimated at 180 miles an hour, a record for Britain.

There was much damage throughout the country, telephone and telegraph wires being blown down, windows broken, roofs and chimneys damaged, and roads blocked by fallen trees, by which a number of casualties were caused.

There were mountainous seas in the Channel, and lifeboats were sent out to assist the distressed Italian steamer *Liana*, which a steam tug from Dover towed to safety.

## LATER.

Four men, three women, and one child were killed, and many others injured in last night's gales, mostly through falling trees.

## Admiralty Tug Sinks.

LONDON, Jan. 13. The Admiralty announces that His Majesty's tug *St. Genny* belonging to the Target Service attached to the Atlantic Fleet, sank in a gale last night, thirty miles north of Ushant. Five men were saved.

The *St. Genny*, the sunken tug, was commanded by Lieut. Paul, and was en route to Gibraltar to Portland, for spring exercises. Twenty of the crew were drowned.

## "PASSABLE" BEER IN A DAY.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP WHICH CARRIES A BREWERY.

NEW YORK, January 7.—A miniature brewery is being carried on the steamer *George Washington* in order to cope with problems presented by the United States prohibition law, it was revealed while the ship lay in port.

This brewing apparatus is placed in operation upon crossing the imaginary "12-mile limit line" and passing outside the jurisdiction of the American federal laws.

Those familiar with the operation of the brewery said that it could produce "passable" beer within 24 hours.

In addition to its obvious usefulness on the eastward trip, when the *George Washington* has left a beerless United States which permitted of no restocking of supplies, the brewery is intended to be of value on the westward voyage when other stocks have been exhausted by eager travellers desiring to see no-liquor destroyed by other than natural means.

As the *George Washington* is an American ship with a long history—including the detail that it was President Wilson's "peace treaty ship"—and many eminent present-day passengers such as the American delegation to the London Conference on its next east-bound voyage, the presence of the brewery is considered to present a number of interesting problems both legal and ethical.



# Sports News

## CRICKET NOTES.

### SPLENDID BOWLING FEAT.

[By "L. D. W."]

The cricket over the week-end was marked by a wonderful piece of bowling by G. Gutterres, the young Recreio bowler, who took five wickets without conceding a run against the Police at Happy Valley. I have not a reference-book, by me just now, so cannot say whether this is a record in local cricket, but record or not, it was indeed a wonderful piece of work. Gutterres is only a lad of sixteen, and so far as Club cricket goes this is his first season. Provided he does not get spoilt by his early success, there should be a bright future for him. I should try to get as much coaching as possible if I were in his shoes. Unlike most lads of his age, he does not sacrifice length for pace, and that alone should be a good start for him. He is, by the way, a brother of A.P. Gutterres, the University fast bowler.

To return to League cricket, however. Only one game was decided, that between Kowloon and the Civil Service. The former won, but it was indeed a close affair as Gutterres, who went in last, (and I must say he looked good with his grey trousers, a bluish sort of waistcoat and a jockey-cap) just helped himself to the bowling, and was only one short of the half-century when he fell a victim to Hirst, with Booker playing a gallant innings for 27. As it was, they only needed a round dozen to win when the last wicket fell, and the Kowloon men had rather an anxious time, I can assure you.

Three matches are down for decision this week. The Hong Kong Cricket Club juniors will be at home to the R.E.s, and I expect will come out winners after a rather close game. Recreio certainly the Kowloon C.C. second string, and should have no difficulty in winning, while the Police ought to account for the Craigiepower C.C. Civil Service will have the R.A.O.C. as opponents in a friendly while the Indian Recreation Club will, I understand, try out a few colts in their game with the Kowloon British School's former Pupils Association.

The positions of the teams up-to-date are as follows:—

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
Police	5	4	1	0	12
H.K.C.C.	4	4	0	0	12
Kowloon C.C.	6	3	2	1	10
Recreio	4	3	0	1	9
Craigiepower	5	2	1	2	7
Indian R.C.	6	2	1	3	7
Civil Service	5	2	0	3	6
R.E. & S.	5	2	0	3	6
University	4	1	1	2	4
R.A.S.C.	4	1	0	3	3
R.A.O.C.	3	0	0	3	0

## YACHTING.

### 6TH LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP RACE.

The sixth Ladies' Championship race was sailed yesterday, the "H" class event being won by Miss B. Lewis in Dorothea, and the "I, Y & G" class by Mrs. K. G. Robinson in Daphne.

Miss B. Lewis and Miss J. E. Mathias lead in their respective classes.

The course was:—1 Channel Rocks (P), 2 Cust Rock Mark Boat (S), 3 Kowloon Rocks (S). Distance: 6.6 miles.

## RESULTS.

### "H" Class.

(Started 3 p.m.)

	Pts.	Fin.	Cor.	Date.
1 La Linda, Mrs. J. Sheldon	4.06.17	4.05.44	26	
2 Colleen, Miss M. Larsen	4.07.43	4.05.10	24	
3 Diana, Miss E. J. de Biere	4.06.23	4.04.11	18	
4 Dorothea, Miss B. Lewis	4.07.05	4.02.08	25	

### "I, Y & G" Class.

(Started 3.05 p.m.)

	Pts.	Fin.	Cor.	Date.
1 Daphne, Mrs. K. G. Robinson	4.20.25	Scratch	29	
2 Hylcon, Mrs. D. C. Lambert	4.21.51	"	20	
4 Wings, Miss M. de Linde	4.22.03	"	35	
5 Blue nose, Miss M. Hancock	4.22.30	"	24	
6 Boojum, Miss Mrs. J. D. Adams	4.23.05	"	38	

## LOCAL FOOTBALL

### K.O.S.B. AND ROYAL NAVY DRAW.

#### HONG KONG LEAGUE—DIV. I.

K.O.S.B. 4 Royal Navy 4  
Yesterday, on the Garrison ground at Sookunpoo, the K.O.S.B. and Royal Navy played their return league game, the result being a draw of four goals all. There were a good number present, considering the early kick off. The game was a "needle" one throughout, and the result in doubt until the final whistle.

K.O.S.B.—Shears, Martin, and Reeves; Drury, Daye, and Skiggs; Torrie, McGlinchey, Everest, Stock and Alexander.

Royal Navy.—Turner, McGregor, and Jones; Stephenson, Tilley, and Bell; Van Tromp, Firth, Cann, Cartwright and Dickinson.

Referee: Mr. F. Smith.

#### Navy Dangerous.

The Navy were dangerous in the opening minutes and found a weak spot in Martin. Dickinson was very prominent early in the game with fine centres. Cann had hard luck when he sent the ball hard against the bar, Shears making no attempt to save the shot. After the K.O.S.B. had had several narrow escapes, Firth beat Shears with a high shot.

Give and take, play followed for five minutes and then Dickinson headed in from a pass by Van Tromp. Shears made a good effort to save, but failed to turn the ball out. Leading by two goals to nil in the first fifteen minutes, the game looked easy for the Navy, but the K.O.S.B. were not long in making the score even. Stock worked through and sent in a shot that Turner just reached but failed to turn out. After a brief visit to the K.O.S.B. goal, the ball came back to Everest and he went through the defence and beat Turner with a shot from twenty yards range, the ball landing in the roof of the net.

Play continued very fast and each goal was visited in turn. There was no further scoring before the interval.

Half-time: K.O.S.B. 2, Royal Navy 2.

#### Second Half.

The opening minutes of the second half were even. The Navy then took the upper hand and the K.O.S.B. defence was hard pressed. Cann got the ball from a scramble close in, and beat Shears, the Navy again leading. Continuing to press, the Navy were unlucky in not adding to their score. They forced several corners and received a breather when Van Tromp shot behind from the flag kick. Good work by the inside forwards transferred and Stock beat Turner with a fast low shot.

The score was now three all and the spectators cheered every kick. Stock put the K.O.S.B. in front with a fast rising shot that hit the underside of the bar before coming to rest in the net. The Navy attacked strongly and several times the ball was sent to touch. Drury in attempting to clear from a pass by McGregor, handled in the penalty area. McGregor took the spot kick and beat Shears.

With time drawing to a close, the players struggled hard for the winning goal, but the defences held out.

## POLO.

### CIVILIANS BEAT K.O.S.B.

Starting with a handicap of 1 in their favour, the Civilians beat the K.O.S.B. by the odd goal in three after a close game at the Polo ground, Causeway Bay, last evening.

The soldiers opened well, and before the end of the first chukka, Major Lake got through to make the scores even. The second chukka was even more closely contested and towards the end a nice movement on the part of the Civilians placed Stanton in a good position to score, and this player made no mistake with his drive.

#### The teams were:—

	K.O.S.B.	CIVILIANS.
Mr. Heard	Maj. Lake	
Mr. Stanton	Mr. Scott-Elliott	
Mr. Gordon	Mr. Welch	
Mr. Oliphant	Mr. McLaren	

Referee: Col. Brownrigg.

There will be no polo on Wednesday owing to "Combined Operations" but on Friday the "Koshies" will meet the "Odd Lots" while the other match will be between Headquarters and Civilians. Good games are promised as the sides are fairly evenly balanced.

## Hong Kong at Play.

### RACING, FOOTBALL, BOXING, ETC.

[By "BROADCASTER"]

The little rain which fell on Friday night and Saturday morning did not seriously interfere with the sports programme for the week-end, with the exception of a couple of cricket matches. It was raining at Happy Valley in the early morning in preparation for the forthcoming annual race meeting were exercised, but nobody seemed to mind in the least, as the race "fan" welcomes a little rain now and then, for it gives him an opportunity to make certain observations which he could not do under normal weather conditions.

Thanks to our friend "Morning Dew" we are able to follow with some degree of understanding exactly what the various candidates are doing in the different classes. Mr. Ho Kom Tong has a useful string this year, and if all we hear can be relied on, the Derby is going to be a very keen race, with Chinese owners fighting for the honours. At the moment it is difficult to say which of Mr. Ho Kom Tong's string is going to represent him in the Derby, for while the owner has two good animals last year in President Hall and Majestic Hall, he has five good ones this season, these being Royal Hall, Marquis Hall, Victory Hall, Baron Hall and Emperor Hall. Any one of these might put up a surprising gallop in the next week or so, and claim all attention to itself as the Derby favourite. They are all nice movers, and he would be a bold man who could pick a winner from these five ponies alone.

King's Bounty and King's Shilling, from the Dynasty stable, are another likely pair, especially the former, who has a tremendous stride and beautiful action. It only needs a good gallop by one or the other of these animals to make the public talk of Mr. Dynasty's chances.

Grand Duke and Wisdom Stag are the other animals belonging to Chinese stables which have more than a fighting chance for this year's Derby. The former is considered good enough by many, but his critics seem to think that while the animal may be built for speed, it is certainly not built for stamina, and in the Derby both speed and stamina are required. Wisdom Stag, however, is impressive and I have not heard any criticism of him yet. His stable companions, Witty Stag and Windsor Stag, are consistent performers, but their brilliance—for the time being at least—is dimmed by Wisdom Stag.

The Chinese Athletic and South China teams both went under last week in First Division football. Owing to the cold weather, there was not such a big number of spectators at the North Point stadium as might have been expected, but if the attendance was small at North Point, it was smaller at Sookunpoo, when South China went under to the R.A. The defeat of China Athletic is not "as per programme," because they have had a very good record to date, and were expected to put up a very good game against the soldiers. They went under by two goals in the first half, and after the interval the weather appeared to trouble the players, who put up a spiritless game.

On the Military ground South China were fortunate to escape with only a single goal defeat, as the R.A. dominated the play throughout, and only the wonderful goal-keeping of Pau Ka Ping saved the Chinese from heavy defeat. At Caroline Hill the Club de Recreio was as wax in the hands of the Navy, while Kowloon F.C.'s victory of 7-1 over the College team calls for no comment. The Senior League table is getting interesting, as, to date, the K.O.S.B., China Athletic, Somersets and Navy have each lost two matches and the final result is difficult to forecast.

The Hong Kong Area boxing tournament was quite an interesting affair, the finals providing plenty of thrills. Although the boxing was by no means of the best, yet it was quite a welcome change in that all the fighters went "all out." One or two decisions might not have been as expected, noticeably in the case of Pte. Hume, who won the featherweight section. A draw in his case would have been fairer. Pte. Morris, who won both the heavyweight and the light-heavyweight divisions, fought three times the same night and won on each occasion. He is a very keen boxer, and should attempt to give a public exhibition when the next tournament of the H.K.B.A. comes off. Another good fighter who might seek opponents outside the Army is Lee-Corpl. Woodhouse, who won the welter final against Pte. Gillis. There was plenty of "pep" in this fight and the combatants "mixed it" a good deal.

There will be a well-meant observation, I should like to draw attention to the fact that a number of Army boxers are obsessed with the idea that "fancy" work with arms and legs is good ringcraft. This is far from being the case, and good footwork, which is so important in boxing, comes as a result of much practice and study in the gym. Those who substitute making a start in the wrong direction.

## GOLF.

### ROYAL HONG KONG GOLF CLUB.

#### JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

The play off for 16th place resulted in a win for T. C. Monaghan with a score of 83.

He will play H. A. Lammett in the first round on January 19.

The Captain's Cup, January 11 and 12, resulted as follows:—  
T. C. Monaghan 83-10-73 and A. O. Brown 88-15-73, tie and will play off.

Other scores:—  
R. K. Hepburn 83-8-75  
J. S. MacLaren 87-11-78  
E. des Vaux 89-13-78  
A. B. Purves 88-9-79  
There were 35 entries.  
The Optional Pool was cancelled.

#### COMBINED SERVICES R.H.K. GOLF CLUB.

To be played on Sunday, January 19, the Services team being as follows:—

Squadron-Leader C. Boumpfrey, R.A.F., and Lieut. A. H. Alexander, R.N.  
F/O. C. E. St. J. Beamish, R.A.F., and Lieut. D. G. G. Macdonald, R.E.  
Lieut. J. H. Anderson, R.A.M.C., and Lieut. A. H. Musson, R.A.  
Lieut. D. G. F. W. MacLachy, R.N., and Sub-Lieut. P. C. O. Moseley, R.N.  
Reserve: Major L. H. Aste, R.N.O.C.

Starting times and opponents will be notified in the Press. After the morning single, pairs will book times for the afternoon four-ball.  
Times need not be ordered.

### LOS ANGELES GOLF TOURNAMENT.

WALTER HAGEN RETIRES.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 12.—Rain fell heavily in the 22,000 Tournament.  
Walter Hagen, playing in the height of the storm, picked up his half at the eighth and retired. Denny Schute, a professional at Columbus, Ohio, led at the end of the second round with a score of 147.

### MISSING SHIPMENTS OF PAPER.

#### REPORTED ARREST.

In connection with the case heard in Chambers last week, wherein the Banque Franco-Chinoise pour Commerce et l'Industrie successfully sued Messrs. S. L. Kwok & Co. for \$27,292, an interesting sequel is reported. Information has been received in Hong Kong to the effect that Mr. L. O. Baird—whose name was mentioned in connection with the case—has been arrested in Europe. No details are yet available regarding the nature of any charge brought against him, nor any indication of the course of future developments.

The dispute between the French bank and Messrs. Kwok & Co. arose out of the fact that certain large consignments of paper—alleged to have been shipped from Europe—were not to be found on board the vessels named when they arrived at Hong Kong. Documents purporting to be bills of lading were duly received, but there was no corresponding entry upon the ships' manifests, and it is understood these bills of lading were forged signatures. Meanwhile Messrs. Kwok & Co. had accepted two bills of exchange for \$1,136 and \$1,186, both dated August 30, 1929, and drawn by L. O. Baird, of Oshby, Switzerland, payable 60 days after sight. The bills were accepted in due course, and were presented for payment, but were dishonoured.

### NEW YEAR SHOOTING TRAGEDY.

#### INQUIRY TO OPEN TO-MORROW.

The inquiry into the circumstances of the deaths of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. C. Burnett will be held by Mr. E. W. Hamilton at Central Magistracy to-morrow afternoon at 2.15 p.m.

permitted to make a well-meant observation, I should like to draw attention to the fact that a number of Army boxers are obsessed with the idea that "fancy" work with arms and legs is good ringcraft. This is far from being the case, and good footwork, which is so important in boxing, comes as a result of much practice and study in the gym. Those who substitute making a start in the wrong direction.

## CONGREGATION DAY.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4.)

### Economic Law Dominates.

Sir, I stand here to offer no apology on behalf of the University of Hong Kong. It has advanced beyond the stage of apology and deprecation; it can, and must, stand on its own merits. The Academic success of its graduates proclaim the worth of its professional staff. The degrees it confers have recognition throughout the British Empire. But the same economic law dominates the development of a business and an University. An increasing business must increase, correspondingly, its working capital, or its very success may land it in bankruptcy. The same rule holds good in the case of the University. If the additional contribution asked for from the Colonial Government is made, the University can despite the serious loss due to the fall in exchange, carry on its work within existing limits for a time more or less considerable; but if its activities are to be extended, its sphere of usefulness enlarged, and its duty to the Teaching and Administrative staffs fulfilled then further financial resources must be provided. Otherwise a condition of stagnation must inevitably be faced; and stagnation, whether in an institution or in an individual, is the precursor of death.

But I am an incurable optimist, and confident that the fount of private generosity which has provided so bountiful in the past, will continue to flow more and more freely as the work of the University is more clearly realised.

Before concluding, I should like to express our cordial appreciation of the good offices of Mr. Mason and his choir in making it possible to have the University Anthem sung this afternoon. The anthem, as many of you know was originally composed as an inaugural one by Sir Cecil Clementi and was sung at the opening of the University in 1921. His Excellency has now revised certain parts of the Anthem so as to make it suitable for general occasions; and it is singularly appropriate and fortunate that it has been practicable to have the revised Anthem sung for the first time at this Congregation—the last at which His Excellency will officiate as Chancellor of the Hong Kong University.

### H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

#### TRIBUTE TO SIR HENRY GOLLAN.

The Chancellor, H.E. Sir Cecil Clementi, said:—

Members of the Congregation of the University of Hong Kong,—It has been a great pleasure to me this afternoon, by virtue of the authority vested in me as Chancellor, to confer upon Sir Henry Gollan, Chief Justice of Hong Kong and acting Vice-Chancellor of this University, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. In him we honour not only an eminent judge, who commands universal respect in this Colony, but also a firm friend of the University of Hong Kong, well-tried at need, and willing to serve the University at considerable sacrifice to himself. When it became necessary for Mr. Hornell, our Vice-Chancellor, to proceed on leave of absence to England, partly for a well deserved rest, and partly to plead our cause with His Majesty's Government for a grant to this University from Boxer Indemnity funds, Sir Henry Gollan, in spite of the heavy duties which his position as Chief Justice entails, was not only willing to take upon himself the work of acting Vice-Chancellor, but made it a condition of doing so that no remuneration whatsoever should be paid to him on this account. He has thus saved the University from incurring considerable expenditure. More than that, Sir Henry Gollan at my request agreed to undertake the difficult and unenviable task of presiding over the committee which has recently reported upon the conditions of salary and service of the academic staff of the University. In this work he had the assistance of two members of the University Court, namely, Mr. Paul Lauder, our Hon. Treasurer, and the Hon. Dr. Tso Seen Wan, upon whom the University has already conferred its honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. I take this opportunity of thanking the Committee, very sincerely for the admirable manner in which its duties have been discharged. My only regret, in this connection, is that Sir Henry Gollan intends shortly to retire on pension and that, therefore, this is the last occasion on which he will be present at a Congregation of this University. I too, am unlikely to be present ever again at Congregation, for I am about to lay down my duties as Chancellor. I shall do so with the deepest regret, for my work here has been a labour of love and I have felt most strongly that, nowhere can better or more enduring service be rendered to Hong Kong than in this University. I can but hope that Sir Henry Gollan, which is not very far away, I may still have some opportunity of helping you.

### Finance: Suggestions and Warning.

In his address to the Congregation Sir Henry Gollan has just dwelt upon the financial difficulties which beset the University, and I wish now, as your Chancellor, to suggest the means whereby these financial difficulties may be overcome. There are in my opinion, apart from the donations by private benefactors, which have been very generously given, two sources, to which the University may properly look for help. The first is the Government of Hong Kong. When the Colony's budget for this year was under discussion in the Legislative Council during last September, the Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, speaking of the measure of financial assistance given from the public purse to Universities in England, said:—"A Royal Commission was appointed presided over by the Right Hon. Mr. Asquith in the year 1919, as a result of which very large Government grants were made, and to-day, roughly, the Government provides, either direct or through local authorities, 80 per cent. of the revenue of Oxford University, 45 per cent. of the revenue of Cambridge University, 50 per cent. of the revenue of Birmingham University, 70 per cent. of the revenue of Bristol University, and 60 per cent. of the revenue of Leeds University. In fact out of the total income of the Universities of Great Britain about 50 per cent. is contributed by either Government or local authorities. The conclusion that follows from an examination of these facts is that this Colony must accept the Hong Kong University as an integral and essential part of its education scheme and must give it that adequate support which would justify us in continuing to call it a University on the English model. The minimum annual sum which the Government should contribute to the University is \$200,000." I welcomed these remarks, at the time when they were made, both as Chancellor of the University and also as Governor of Hong Kong, and, in my opinion, Sir Henry Gollan has to-day placed before this Congregation convincing reasons why the Government subsidy should be increased, as recommended in a recent resolution of the Court of the University, to an annual grant of \$250,000. I would add to what Sir Henry has said that I firmly believe the fortunes of the Colony now to be inseparably bound up with the success of the University. If this University for lack of funds should be crippled or killed, the loss of prestige to the Colony would be immense and a very severe blow would be dealt to British interests, not only in Hong Kong, but in China as well. On the other hand, if this University prospers, it will, I am confident, be an instrument of the utmost value in the development of the Colony and in promoting friendly co-operation between Hong Kong and China. For this reason I am certain that the Government of Hong Kong will always, within the measure of its own financial capacity, assist the University of Hong Kong.

### A Great British Lighthouse.

But this University is not merely a colonial concern. It is a most valuable asset of the British Empire in the Far East. The Hon. Mr. Lim Boon Keng, when he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from this University at its third congregation, held on January 15, 1929, called the University of Hong Kong "a great British lighthouse built upon the most prominent rock upon the China coast in the darkest age of Asia." At present," he said, "chaos in the shape of a political typhoon rages through the troubled waters of Chinese life and darkness reigns supreme. The British Empire has, therefore, with characteristic generosity, built a great lighthouse in Hong Kong." "Surely," he continued, "it is not asking too much to demand that the British Empire, and the British colonies especially, should see that that British lighthouse should be properly and efficiently lighted. We are building up a structure not only in material things, for over, and above the things that are visible there are elements of great permanence with light to light up the whole of mankind. Therefore, if we regard our University as a British institution intended as the means of providing the gift of British culture to the Chinese people, we may be sure that the British Empire—particularly the British colonies—will respond to any reasonable appeal by the Government of Hong Kong." These words, coming as they did from the President of the Amoy University, a scholar with great knowledge of public affairs both in Malaya and in China, are very striking and they might have been spoken to-day. It is fortunately now within the power of His Majesty's Government to come to the assistance of the Hong Kong University. Hitherto the British Government has done very little for this University, in spite of the example set by the Government of China which, before the Manchu empire fell, made

(Continued on Page 15.)



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## RIFLE SHOOTING

A Meeting of all interested in Rifle Shooting will be held at VOLUNTEER HEADQUARTERS

on Wednesday, Jan. 15th, at 5.30 P.M.

for the purpose of reviving THE HONGKONG RIFLE LEAGUE, particularly with a view to entering for the Interport Shoot.

## BUSINESS.

Passing of Accounts, Election of Officers, Programme for 1930.

B. WYLIE, Chairman (pro tem.)

January 9th, 1930.

[5876]

## STAR THEATRE

COMMENCING THURSDAY, JAN. 16th

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SUNDAY, JAN. 19th

BARBIERE di SIVIGLIA

MONDAY, JAN. 20th

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## ORIGIN OF AMERICAN NAVY.

## OLD DOCUMENTS RECOVERED.

Documents bearing on the origin of the United States Navy, written before the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, have been acquired by Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, Philadelphia collector, from a New England family which had treasured them since Revolutionary times, and which recall that the shipyard of Massachusetts was the centre of the craft in those days.

By a vote taken on December 13, 1775, the Continental Congress authorized the construction of 13 frigates and the documents acquired by Dr. Rosenbach show that Robert Morris, Philadelphia banker, who contributed much toward the finances of the American Revolution, arranged for four of these ships built at Philadelphia and set forth the directions under which the shipbuilding organization was to be conducted.

One memorandum was written by Morris to Thomas Cushing, of Ded-

ham, Mass., who was to supervise the building in Massachusetts of two frigates—the John Hancock, of 32 guns, with a length of keel of 111 feet, and a smaller vessel, the Boston, and 24 guns and a keel of 90 feet. Morris outlined the organization of commissions and boards to supervise the construction.

The documents continue to outline the procedure of building and supply organizations showing that the astute Philadelphia financier was leaving nothing to guesswork or surmises. The most minute details were expressed in plain directions, ordering that payment be made but adding that some of the boards and commissions "will not ask any pay; others cannot afford their time and trouble without pay."

The documents show that master carpenters were to "have 10s. a day, journeyman carpenters 7s. a day and labourers 3s. 6d. to 5d., as they deserve. Superintendents \$24 a month, clerk, \$8 a month." It was evident that Morris was furnishing the money for the shipbuilding enterprises, and from the elaborate detail with which he handled the transaction, as the documents show, every shilling was expected to count.

## CONGREGATION DAY.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10.)

The Chinese communities of Canton, Wuchow, Wuchang, Amoy, Saigon, Penang and Australia also sent contributions; while the Viceroy of the Liang Kwang provinces, at the time when the University was founded, collected the sum of \$200,000 and sent it to us. In doing so, he wrote, "Of late our students residing abroad have caused us the greatest anxiety. On the other hand, Hong Kong is so close to us that our young men, who go there to study, will be almost in sight and hearing of their superiors." The value of the Hong Kong University has thus been recognised both by Chinese officials, merchants and scholars and by the Chinese Government as well. Is it then, too much to ask that the British Government, having in its hands a fund for the promotion of Anglo-Chinese interests—I mean the Boxer Indemnity fund—should from the sum of more than eleven million pounds sterling thus at its disposal make such a grant to this University as will relieve its financial embarrassment and permit of its further expansion?

## China's Greatest Need.

The University of Hong Kong started with the idea that China's greatest need was scientific and technical training. The University was to become a force in the Far East by producing qualified engineers and skilled doctors. The training of engineers and doctors is still necessary; but it is now realised that this University must do far more than impart technical and professional competence. There must be in its teachers who are capable of interpreting the West to China and China to the West. The Chinese have a traditional respect for learning, and the presence in this University of British teachers training young men to think out honestly the vital problems, political, social, financial and domestic, with which China is now beset, would be a moral asset of incalculable value. Our work here should always be directed towards the special and peculiar needs of China. We must in the Arts Faculty turn towards China the study of political science, jurisprudence and philosophy; and we must go further and develop a new Chinese department in the Arts Faculty. The aim of this new department of Chinese studies will be the application both of the wisdom of China and of western knowledge to the vital Chinese problems of today. The department will also, I hope, help to solve that immense problem, which is nothing less than the invention of a new medium of education of several hundred million human beings, whose time-honoured methods of tuition have been destroyed without any adequate substitute being offered instead. Nothing except lack of money prevents us from starting at once on this momentous task.

## The University's Significance to China.

And another fact must be borne in mind. Behind all the feuds which are still distracting China, there stands ever the ceaseless conflict between the old China and the new, between the young Chinese, who have been educated abroad, and the Chinese of the old school, who despise the young politicians. The young Chinese may bulk large in foreign eyes and in the Chinese press, which, so far as it exists, they control; but the old school still wields immense influence over the country as a whole. The Hong Kong University is the only educational institution in China where the reality of this conflict is understood and something is even now being done to blend the old China and the new. If this University has up-to-date medical and engineering schools and an arts faculty, which includes a department of commerce, it has also even now an incipient Chinese school, in which are working no less than three *Hanlin*, that is to say, Chinese scholars holding the highest academic degree given by the Manchu Emperors. It is inconceivable that those who are to guide the destinies of the Chinese of tomorrow should be able to do so with any approach to effectiveness, if they are only ignorant, but even scornful, of Chinese history, its culture and traditions. I am convinced that this University could, if it was provided with the means, do something towards training the future administrators of China in the way in which they must be trained, if they are to succeed. If the University of Hong Kong does not attempt this task, I cannot see that it will be attempted at all, at least not until it is too late. I have, therefore, in season and out of season, even since I became your Chancellor, urged His Majesty's Government to make a substantial allocation from Boxer Indemnity funds to the Hong Kong University. Mr. Hornell, our Vice-Chancellor, is even now pleading the same cause at home with all his power, and I earnestly hope that this year may at last crown our efforts with success. If His Majesty's Government will but decide that the University of Hong Kong is an institution with which, in the interests of British influence and British trade in the Far East, the British Empire

cannot afford to dispense, and will take this opportunity of helping the institution as such, the whole outlook of the University will change. By this same act of generosity, His Majesty's Ministers can proclaim to the world their unwavering confidence in British educational methods and ideals and their determination to leave undone nothing which is calculated to contribute to the reconstruction of China.

## His Excellency's Final Appeal.

Members of the Congregation of the University of Hong Kong, my last words to you are these, I do not believe that anything could do more to enhance the security, the welfare and the dignity of this Colony, and to strengthen British prestige in China, than that the University of Hong Kong should become during the course of the twentieth century a famous seat of Chinese learning, to which men throughout the Eighteen Provinces would look—as Englishmen look to Oxford and Cambridge—for authoritative guidance in the study of their language, their literature, their history, their archaeology, their folklore, their religious beliefs and the whole fabric of their civilisation. If the Chinese thus come to think of Hong Kong with affection as a place in which all that is dear to them is treasured, in which all that is hallowed for them by past tradition is carefully studied, and in which all that may help them in their renaissance is made accessible and intelligible and is adapted to their needs, then we may look into the future with serene assurance; for this Colony would not in that event stand aloof from the trend of Chinese thought and aspirations; it would not merely be a commercial outpost from which Great Britain watches over the trade of her subjects in China; but it would be in the forefront of the movement which, sooner or later will bring to the distraught and harassed peoples of China an end to revolution, an end to chaos and anarchy, a day of better things, of law and order and settled government, and which finally will carry that ancient land to a state of development higher and nobler than it has hitherto attained; because Chinese ideals, ethical social and intellectual, will have passed through the alchemy of the moral, political and scientific teaching of the West and come forth not Europeanized, not Americanized, but embellished and enriched by assimilation of all that the East can profitably learn from the West.

In confident hope that these things shall be, I bid you farewell, and I pray that, when this century closes, a future Chancellor, standing in this place and reviewing the proud story of the past, may be able to say that the foundation of the University of Hong Kong was indeed the dawn of a light in the Far East heralding the birth of an age better and more blessed than that in which its founders lived.

## PROGRAMME OF MUSIC.

By kind permission of Major R. H. Crake, D.S.O., and Officers, the Band of the 2nd Battalion K.O.S.B., played the following programme of music under the baton of Mr. W. H. Fitzlarle, A.R.C.M., Bandmaster:

- 1—March: "A Bunch of Roses".....Chapi.
- 2—Selection: "Utopia Limited".....Sullivan.
- 3—Intermezzo: "Cocheo".....Reeves.
- 4—Selection: "Merrie England".....German.
- 5—Caprice: "Echo des Bastions".....Kling.
- 6—Excerpts from the play: "Mister Cinders".....Ellis.
- 7—Three Dale Dances.....Wood.
- 8—Fox-Trot: "Broadway Melody".....Brown.
- "Blue Bonnets o'er the Border."
- "God Save the King."

CEREMONIAL.  
Processional March: "Cleopatra".....Mancinelli.

## SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

The following ships were in harbour yesterday:—  
Wharves:—Kowloon: President Jackson, Talma, Empress of Russia, Totoria Maru, Holt's: Hector, A.P.C.—North: Point: Turbo; Soony—Laichikok: City of Kobe; Jardine Matheson's: Waishang; Douglas Lapraik: Haiyang.  
Docks:—Kowloon: Suizang, Hop Sang, Mao Lee, Venezia, Lungshan, Cua Cam, Haiching, Lach Tray; Taiako: Chengtu, Empress of Canada; Cosmopolitan; Ribera.  
Buoys:—At Tai Ping, A2 Tjisalak, A3 Calulu, A4 Korea Maru, A5 Tatsuno Maru, A6 Mishima Maru, A8 Ixion, B9 Suizang, A10 Chang Kiang, B12 Luchow, C15 Prominent, C17 Changchow, C18 Diabashi Maru, A24 Glenamoy, A25 Durban Maru, A28 City of Kobe, B32 Foo Shing, B34 Kweiyang, C35 Borneo, B36 Limehow, C39 Nitaga Maru, C40 Pankong, C41 Michael, C42 Chung Kong, C43 Paul Dougherty, C44 Lushan Maru, C45 Dorry, B46 Zurichmoor.

## PASSENGERS.

## Arrivals.

The following passengers arrived yesterday by the R.M.S. Empress of Russia, from Vancouver and Shanghai:—For Hong Kong: Major F. W. Abbott, Miss Ah Wee, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Barton, Mr. S. A. Blok, Mr. T. Blay, Mr. H. K. Booth, Mr. T. Britton, Mr. P. A. Cox, Mr. H. T. Chang, Mr. K. S. Chen, Mr. S. Y. Dang, Miss Devereux, Mrs. Fulker, Miss S. W. Feng, Miss C. Gibbon, Mr. A. H. Hutchison, Mr. C. Holden, Miss T. D. I. Ho, Mr. Y. C. Hung, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Hsu, Mr. J. Jopp, Miss R. King, Mr. J. A. Kreulen, Mr. W. L. Kian, Mr. and Mrs. Kwan Fong, Mr. L. Kadoorie, Mr. H. Kadoorie, Misses W. F. W. F. and K. C. Liang, Mrs. L. T. Liang, Mrs. T. T. Liang, Mr. Lin Hoy Lau, Mrs. N. Lee, Mr. J. M. Murray, Miss S. MacNaughton, Mr. D. L. Ng, Mrs. H. Nisim, Miss B. Playfair, Mr. C. Reich, Miss B. Ryan, Mrs. W. L. Shinn, Mr. D. S. Sassoon, Mr. K. Y. Some, Mr. S. S. Selig, Mrs. A. M. Sequeira, Mr. A. A. Sequeira, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Tipp, Miss W. Tipp, Mr. Tsang Kwong, Miss S. Y. Tsang, Mr. E. Tsang, Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Teao, Mr. Y. Wah, Miss S. Wong, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Wong, Mr. C. Y. Wong, Mr. Yung Shap, Mr. Wong Wan Yee, Mr. C. W. White, Mr. P. Wong, Mr. C. Y. Yee, Mr. S. Yang, Dr. H. Yao, Mr. W. Yao, Mr. L. A. Yates, Mr. S. L. Vellegra, Mr. R. Hogg, Mr. Y. F. Hsia, Miss H. Arakimovich, Mr. C. C. Chend, Mr. W. U. Euyang, Mr. and Mrs. De Groot, and Mrs. A. Vassiloff. For Manila: Mr. R. C. Aikenshead, Mr. A. Brimo, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Buscombe, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Burgess, Mr. E. G. Cooper, Mr. M. Del Rosario, Mr. L. Dewey, Mr. W. J. Garrity, Mrs. H. S. and Miss Hubert, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. W. Hendrikas, Mr. A. N. Jurcicini, Miss E. Keith, Mr. A. V. Kline, Mr. R. E. Magnusson, Mrs. E. Leocy, Mr. T. E. Mitchell, Mr. H. McVay, Dr. J. R. Weir, Mr. O. J. Van Raay, Mr. B. S. Falcon, Mrs. R. B. Gardner, Mr. A. and Miss A. Gabriel, Mr. and Mrs. L. Hall, Miss L. Matias, and Mr. F. Napal.

The following passengers arrived on Sunday by the s.s. Korea Maru from Shanghai:—Mr. Robert P. Abel, Mrs. Teresa Abel, Mr. Frances Baldwin, Mr. Marc V. Greene, Mr. Kan Mayejima, Mr. Loftus Coughlan, Mr. Rutten Pestonji, Mrs. Estella Lyle, Mr. T. Sadarananda, Mr. Lau Chan Lau, Mr. Ng Fook, Mr. Chow Chuck Yau, Mr. Young Keun Chong, Mr. Harry F. Wagner, Mr. Howard P. Osgood, Mrs. Edith L. Osgood, Mr. Sonoye Miki, Mr. Shinzo Fujimura, Mr. Liow Chan, Mr. Fivertson.

The following passengers arrived from Kingdom via ports by the s.s. Hector:—Mr. F. H. Crapnell, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Cripps, Mr. M. N. Cochrane, Mr. F. G. Herdridge, Mr. and Mrs. A. Jackson, Mrs. V. G. Lawrence, Miss L. T. Lawrence, Mr. H. C. Macnamara, Mr. S. M. McCrea, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Starling, Miss M. Starling, Miss B. Starling, Mrs. J. A. Black, Mr. N. W. Cole, Mr. H. G. Holwell, Mr. W. G. Howse, Miss A. H. Reinhardt, Mr. J. A. Thompson, Mr. S. Winthrop.

## Departures.

The following passengers left by the s.s. Empress of Russia for Manila yesterday:—Mr. F. Al-manange, Mr. F. G. Baldwin, Mr. P. Bass, Mr. S. M. McCrea, Mr. and Mrs. Cruz, Mr. E. Dicherty, Mrs. H. L. Dillon, Mr. Th. Harrod, Mr. S. Lodikural, Mr. A. G. Paxton, Mr. H. A. Pearson, Mr. I. Pedru, Mrs. H. Roumaine, Mr. G. Sahijran, Mr. and Mrs. D. Temperante, Mr. M. Thakurdas, Mrs. Zoila Borve.

The following passengers left from Hong Kong for Shanghai by the s.s. Hector on January 13:—Mrs. V. Alport, Mr. V. C. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Dyott, Master R. B. Dyott, Miss C. B. Dyott, Mr. E. D. Groves, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Little, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. McGuinness, Miss G. McGuinness, Miss M. M. Teeling, Mr. W. A. H. Thomas, Mr. G. Walsh, Mrs. H. M. Winter, Mr. J. H. Willmott, Mr. G. S. Dale, Mr. S. J. Bum, Mr. H. H. Mollard, Mr. R. Bringer, Mr. Brunner.

## WARSHIPS IN PORT.

The following warships were in port yesterday:—  
Basin:—Tamar, Iroquois, Marazion, Cornwall.  
North Arm:—Herald, Bruce, West Wall, Kent.  
In Dock:—Seraph, Petersfield, No. 1 Buoy—Hermes, No. 6 Buoy—Cornwall, No. 10 Buoy—Somme, No. 12 Buoy—Magnolia.  
Foreign Men of War:—French gunboat Argus; U.S. gunboat Helena; Japanese gunboat Uji.

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LONDON ... £83.0.0.

## NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.

S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" ... Sails on/or about the 21st Jan.  
M.V. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails on/or about the 30th Jan.  
M.V. "COL DI LANA" ... Sails on/or about the 13th Feb.  
M.V. "ROMOLO" ... Sails on/or about the 2nd Mar.

## HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

M.V. "HILDA" ... Sails hence on/or about the 25th Jan.  
M.V. "REMO" ... Sails hence on/or about the 4th Feb.  
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" ... Sails hence on/or about the 22nd Feb.  
M.V. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails hence on/or about the 4th Mar.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA & COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "UMZUMBI" ... Sails from Colombo on/or about 9th Feb.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports. Through Bills of Lading issued from Hong Kong.

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## OUTWARD.

Sailings from Europe for Shanghai, Japan & Northern Ports:—

S.S. "ALBERT VOEGLER" ... due here on or about the 25th Jan.  
M.V. "VOGLAND" ... due here on or about the 8th Feb.  
M.V. "RAMSES" ... due here on or about the 16th Feb.  
M.V. "DUISBURG" ... due here on or about the 23rd Mar.  
M.V. "SAUERLAND" ... due here on or about the 16th Mar.  
M.V. "KULMEBLAND" ... due here on or about the 30th Mar.

## HOMEWARD.

Sailings for Genoa, Rotterdam and Hamburg via Manila, Singapore, Colombo & Port Said:—

S.S. "OLDENBURG" ... sailing from here on or about the 14th Jan.  
M.V. "EEMLAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 25th Jan.  
M.V. "BURGENLAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 8th Feb.  
S.S. "ALBERT VOEGLER" ... sailing from here on or about the 23rd Feb.  
M.V. "VOGLAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 11th Mar.  
M.V. "RAMSES" ... sailing from here on or about the 25th Mar.

\* Calling also at Marseilles.  
† Calling also at Marseilles & Dunkirk.  
‡ Calling also at Barcelona.

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## SOUTH BOUND.

STREAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON	FOR
TJISALAK	Amoy	In Port	14th Jan.	MANILA, M'KRAE & SOERABAYA
TJIBADAK	SHAI & AMOY	19th Jan.	21st Jan.	MANILA, M'KRAE & SOERABAYA
TJISAROEIA	Amoy	25th Jan.	28th Jan.	MANILA, M'KRAE & SOERABAYA
TJISONDARI	SHAI & AMOY	2nd Feb.	4th Feb.	MANILA, M'KRAE & SOERABAYA

## NORTH BOUND.

STREAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJISAROEIA	JAVA, MAKASSAR	18th Jan.	20th Jan.	SWATOW & AMOY
TJISONDARI	BATAVIA	22nd Jan.	23rd Jan.	AMOY & SHAI
TJILEBOET	JAVA, MAKASSAR	1st Feb.	3rd Feb.	SWATOW & AMOY
TJIKARANG	BATAVIA	5th Feb.	6th Feb.	AMOY & SHAI

## JAVA.

## THE TROPICAL GARDEN OF EDEN.

Follow this flag on the comfortable steamers of the JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN to JAVA.

Gorgeous motoring along hundreds of miles of Asphalt roads.

Famous Botanical Gardens of BUITENZORG, Smouldering Volcanoes.

Ancient Hindu Burubudur and Mendut Temples. Native Art and Art Craft.—Numerous cool Mountain resorts 3,000—6,300 feet altitude.

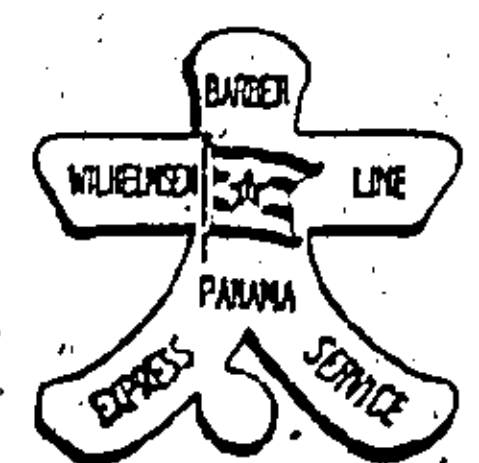
A round-trip that takes 3 to 4 weeks to be remembered for a life-time.

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## ADVERTISED SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

## ALEXANDRIA.

Pres. Adams, Dollar, Jan. 28.  
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, Feb. 9.

## AMOY.

Antung, B. & S., Jan. 14.  
Haiyang, Douglas, Jan. 14.  
Taima, B.I., Jan. 14.  
Luchow, B. & S., Jan. 15.  
Haining, Douglas, Jan. 19.  
Anhui, B. & S., Jan. 20.  
Hosang, Jardine's, Jan. 20.  
Tjisroca, J.C.J.L., Jan. 20.  
Chenan, B. & S., Jan. 22.  
Tjisondari, J.C.J.L., Jan. 23.  
Takliwa, B.I., Jan. 30.  
Namsang, Jardine's, Feb. 1.  
Tijlboet, J.C.J.L., Feb. 3.  
Tjikarang, J.C.J.L., Feb. 6.  
Kutangs, Jardine's, Feb. 11.

## ANTWERP.

Panama, Manners, Jan. 22.  
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 23.  
Jeypore, P. & O., Jan. 23.  
Ermland, Jelsen, Jan. 23.  
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 8.  
Burgeland, Jelsen, Feb. 11.

## AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Taiping, B. & S., Jan. 14.  
Calulu, Dodwell's, Jan. 15.  
Calulu, Dodwell's, Jan. 20.  
Aki Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 22.  
Nellore, E. & A., Jan. 31.

## BALTIC PORTS.

Panama, Manners, Jan. 22.

## BALTIMORE.

City of Kobe, Bank, Jan. 23.  
Springbank, Bank, Jan. 29.

## BANGKOK.

Kwaiyang, B. & S., Jan. 14.  
Hiram, Thoresen, Jan. 19.  
Kalgan, B. & S., Jan. 19.  
Hellas, Thoresen, Jan. 29.  
Kiangsu, B. & S., Jan. 29.  
Helios, Thoresen, Feb. 2.

## BELAWAN DELI.

Saabruecken, Melchers, Jan. 14.  
Cremor, J.C.J.L., Jan. 16.  
Aller, Melchers, Jan. 31.  
Coblentz, Melchers, Feb. 8.

## BOMBAY.

Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 23.  
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 31.  
Mantua, P. & O., Feb. 1.

## BOSTON.

Tatsuono Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 14.  
Royal Prince, Furness, Jan. 15.  
Cingalese Prince, Furness, Jan. 20.  
Tai Ping Yang, Dodwell's, Jan. 20.  
City of Kobe, Bank, Jan. 23.  
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Jan. 28.  
Springbank, Bank, Jan. 29.  
Atago Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 1.  
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, Feb. 9.  
Imperial Prince, Furness, Feb. 13.

## BREMER.

Saabruecken, Melchers, Jan. 14.  
Augsburg, Melchers, Jan. 20.  
Panama, Manners, Jan. 22.  
Aller, Melchers, Jan. 31.  
Coblentz, Melchers, Feb. 8.

## BRINDISI.

Hilda, Dodwell's, Jan. 25.  
Remo, Dodwell's, Feb. 4.

## CALCUTTA.

Rangoon Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 15.  
Suisang, Jardine's, Jan. 17.  
Kumsang, Jardine's, Jan. 23.  
Takada, B.I., Jan. 23.  
Ceylon Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 29.  
Taima, B.I., Feb. 2.  
Shirala, B.I., Feb. 10.

## CEBU.

Golden Hind, S.S.S., Jan. 16.  
Tacoma, S.S.S., Jan. 19.  
Iowa, S.S.S., Jan. 21.

## CHEFOO.

Kueichow, B. & S., Jan. 15.  
Chenan, B. & S., Jan. 22.  
Huichow, B. & S., Feb. 10.

## COLOMBO.

Angers, M.M., Jan. 14.  
Oldenburg, Jelsen, Jan. 14.  
Saabruecken, Melchers, Jan. 14.  
Khiva, P. & O., Jan. 18.  
Augsburg, Melchers, Jan. 20.  
Mirapore, P. & O., Jan. 23.  
Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 23.  
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 23.  
Jeypore, P. & O., Jan. 25.  
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Jan. 28.  
Sphinx, M.M., Jan. 28.  
Ermland, Jelsen, Jan. 29.  
Aller, Melchers, Jan. 31.  
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 31.  
Mantua, P. & O., Feb. 1.  
Coblentz, Melchers, Feb. 8.  
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 8.  
Burgeland, Jelsen, Feb. 11.  
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Feb. 12.

## COPENHAGEN.

Panama, Manners, Jan. 22.

## DALNY.

Coblentz, Melchers, Jan. 18/19.  
Chenan, B. & S., Jan. 22.  
Agra, Gilman's, Jan. 23.  
Franken, Melchers, Jan. 25.  
Benares, Gilman's, Feb. 7.  
Fulda, Melchers, Feb. 11.

## DUTCH PORTS.

Ceylon, Gilman's, Jan. 14.  
Oldenburg, Jelsen, Jan. 14.  
Saabruecken, Melchers, Jan. 14.  
City of Mandalay, Bank, Jan. 17.  
Augsburg, Melchers, Jan. 20.  
Antenor, B.F., Jan. 22.  
Panama, Manners, Jan. 22.  
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 23.  
Jeypore, P. & O., Jan. 23.  
Ermland, Jelsen, Jan. 23.  
Aller, Melchers, Jan. 31.  
Coblentz, Melchers, Feb. 8.  
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 8.  
Burgeland, Jelsen, Feb. 11.  
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Feb. 12.

## FOOCHOW.

Haiyang, Douglas, Jan. 14.  
Chipshing, Jardine's, Jan. 17.  
Haining, Douglas, Jan. 19.  
Yusang, Jardine's, Jan. 22.  
Cheongshing, Jardine's, Jan. 24.

## GENOA.

Oldenburg, Jelsen, Jan. 14.  
Saabruecken, Melchers, Jan. 14.  
Antiochus, B.F., Jan. 20.  
Augsburg, Melchers, Jan. 20.  
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Jan. 28.  
Ermland, Jelsen, Jan. 29.  
Coblentz, Melchers, Feb. 8.  
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, Feb. 9.  
Delagoa Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 10.  
Burgeland, Jelsen, Feb. 11.

## GLASGOW.

Antiochus, B.F., Jan. 20.  
Antenor, B.F., Jan. 22.

## GOTHENBURG.

Panama, Manners, Jan. 22.

## HAIPHONG AND HOHROW.

Kwaiyang, B. & S., Jan. 14.  
Tonkin, M.M., Jan. 14.  
Canton, M.M., Jan. 10/17.  
Chusan, B. & S., Jan. 23.  
Chengtu, B. & S., Feb. 13.

## HAMBURG.

Oldenburg, Jelsen, Jan. 14.  
Saabruecken, Melchers, Jan. 14.  
City of Mandalay, Bank, Jan. 17.  
Augsburg, Melchers, Jan. 20.  
Panama, Manners, Jan. 22.  
City of Kobe, Bank, Jan. 23.  
Jeypore, P. & O., Jan. 23.  
Ermland, Jelsen, Jan. 23.  
Aller, Melchers, Jan. 31.  
Achilles, B.F., Feb. 4.  
Coblentz, Melchers, Feb. 8.  
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Feb. 12.

## HAVRE.

Antiochus, B.F., Jan. 20.  
Bellerophon, B. F., Feb. 9.

## HONOLULU.

Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 22.

## ILOILO.

Golden Hind, S.S.S., Jan. 16.  
Tacoma, S.S.S., Jan. 19.  
Iowa, S.S.S., Jan. 21.

## JAPAN PORTS.

Mishima Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 14.  
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., Jan. 14.  
Taima, B.I., Jan. 14.  
Tatsuono Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 14.  
Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., Jan. 15.  
General Metzing, M.M., Jan. 15.  
Kaga Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 17.  
Karmala, P. & O., Jan. 18.  
Glenagary, Jardine's, Jan. 19.  
Agra, Gilman's, Jan. 20.  
Laomedon, B.F., Jan. 20.  
Mentor, R.F., Jan. 20.  
Morioka Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 20.  
Tai Ping Yang, Dodwell's, Jan. 20.  
Duchessa d'Aosta, Dwell's, Jan. 21.  
Hosang, Jardine's, Jan. 21.  
Pres. Taft, Dollar, Jan. 21.  
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 22.  
Ixion, B.F., Jan. 22.  
Albert Voegler, Jelsen, Jan. 25.  
Franken, Melchers, Jan. 25.  
Kashmir, P. & O., Jan. 25.  
Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 27.  
Iyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 28.  
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., Jan. 28.  
Andre Lebon, M.M., Jan. 29.  
Esquillo, Dwell's, Jan. 30.  
Takliwa, B.I., Jan. 30.  
Glenapp, Jardine's, Jan. 31.  
Macedonia, P. & O., Jan. 31.  
Namsang, Jardine's, Feb. 1.  
Kemun, B.F., Feb. 4.  
Menelaus, B.F., Feb. 4.  
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., Feb. 4.  
Korea Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 6.  
Benares, Gilman's, Feb. 7.  
Asia, Manners, Feb. 8.  
Vogtland, Jelsen, Feb. 8.  
Alipore, P. & O., Feb. 9.  
Kutangs, Jardine's, Feb. 11.  
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., Feb. 12.  
Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 12.  
Glenshiel, Jardine's, Feb. 14.

## Kobe.

Golden Hind, S.S.S., Jan. 16.  
Tacoma, S.S.S., Jan. 19.  
Iowa, S.S.S., Jan. 21.

## Kobe.

Golden Hind, S.S.S., Jan. 16.  
Tacoma, S.S.S., Jan. 19.  
Iowa, S.S.S., Jan. 21.

## Kobe.

Golden Hind, S.S.S., Jan. 16.  
Tacoma, S.S.S., Jan. 19.  
Iowa, S.S.S., Jan. 21.

## Kobe.

Golden Hind, S.S.S., Jan. 16.  
Tacoma, S.S.S., Jan. 19.  
Iowa, S.S.S., Jan. 21.

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Golden Hind, S.S.S., Jan. 16.  
Tacoma, S.S.S., Jan. 19.  
Iowa, S.S.S., Jan. 21.

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Golden Hind, S.S.S., Jan. 16.  
Tacoma, S.S.S., Jan. 19.  
Iowa, S.S.S., Jan. 21.

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Golden Hind, S.S.S., Jan. 16.  
Tacoma, S.S.S., Jan. 19.  
Iowa, S.S.S., Jan. 21.

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Golden Hind, S.S.S., Jan. 16.  
Tacoma, S.S.S., Jan. 19.  
Iowa, S.S.S., Jan. 21.

## Kobe.

Golden Hind, S.S.S., Jan. 16.  
Tacoma, S.S.S., Jan. 19.  
Iowa, S.S.S., Jan. 21.

## Kobe.

Golden Hind, S.S.S., Jan. 16.  
Tacoma, S.S.S., Jan. 19.  
Iowa, S.S.S., Jan. 21.

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Tacoma, S.S.S., Jan. 19.  
Iowa, S.S.S., Jan. 21.

## Kobe.

Golden Hind, S.S.S., Jan. 16.  
Tacoma, S.S.S., Jan. 19.  
Iowa, S.S.S., Jan. 21.

## Kobe.

Golden Hind, S.S.S., Jan. 16.  
Tacoma, S.S.S., Jan. 19.  
Iowa, S.S.S., Jan. 21.

## Kobe.

Golden Hind, S.S.S., Jan. 16.  
Tacoma, S.S.S., Jan. 19.  
Iowa, S.S.S., Jan. 21.

## Kobe.

Golden Hind, S.S.S., Jan. 16.  
Tacoma, S.S.S., Jan. 19.  
Iowa, S.S.S., Jan. 21.

## Kobe.

Golden Hind, S.S.S., Jan. 16.  
Tacoma, S.S.S., Jan. 19.  
Iowa, S.S.S., Jan. 21.

## MARSEILLES.

Angers, M.M., Jan. 14.  
Oldenburg, Jelsen, Jan. 14.  
Khiva, P. & O., Jan. 18.  
Augsburg, Melchers, Jan. 20.  
Antenor, B.F., Jan. 22.  
Panama, Manners, Jan. 22.  
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 23.  
Jeypore, P. & O., Jan. 23.  
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Jan. 28.  
Sphinx, M.M., Jan. 23.  
Ermland, Jelsen, Jan. 29.  
Aller, Melchers, Jan. 31.  
Mantua, P. & O., Feb. 1.  
Achilles, B.F., Feb. 4.  
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 8.  
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, Feb. 9.  
Delagoa Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 10.

## NAPLES.

Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 23.  
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Jan. 28.  
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 8.  
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, Feb. 9.

## NEW YORK, BOSTON, etc.

Tatsuono Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 14.  
Royal Prince, Furness, Jan. 15.  
Tai Ping Yang, Dodwell's, Jan. 20.  
City of Kobe, Bank, Jan. 23.  
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Jan. 28.  
Cingalese Prince, Furness, Jan. 29.  
Springbank, Bank, Jan. 29.  
Atago Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 1.  
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, Feb. 9.  
Imperial Prince, Furness, Feb. 13.

## NORTH CHINA.

Coblentz, Melchers, Jan. 18/19.  
Franken, Melchers, Jan. 25.  
Asia, Manners, Feb. 8.

## OSLO.

Ceylon, Gilman's, Jan. 14.  
Panama, Manners, Jan. 22.

## PANAMA.

Tatsuono Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 14.  
Tai Ping Yang, Dodwell's, Jan. 20.  
Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 27.  
Atago Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 1.

## PENANG.

Rangoon Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 15.  
Cremor, J.C.J.L., Jan. 16.  
Suisang, Jardine's, Jan. 17.  
Khiva, P. & O., Jan. 18.  
Augsburg, Melchers, Jan. 20.  
Mirapore, P. & O., Jan. 23.  
Kumsang, Jardine's, Jan. 23.  
Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 23.  
Takada, B.I., Jan. 23.  
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 23.  
Jeypore, P. & O., Jan. 25.  
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Jan. 28.  
Ceylon Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 29.  
Aller, Melchers, Jan. 31.  
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 31.  
Mantua, P. & O., Feb. 1.  
Taima, B.I., Feb. 2.  
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 8.  
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, Feb. 9.  
Shirala, B.I., Feb. 10.

## PORTLAND.

Pennsylvania, S.S.S., Jan. 18.  
Illinois, S.S.S., Feb. 1.

## RABAU.

Calulu, Dodwell's, Jan. 15.

## RANGOON.

Rangoon Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 15.  
Ceylon Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 29.

## SAIGON.

Angers, M.M., Jan. 14.  
Sphinx, M.M., Jan. 28.

## SANDAKAN.

Calulu, Dodwell's, Jan. 15.  
Mausang, Jardine's, Jan. 28.  
Nellore, E. & A., Jan. 31.  
Hinsang, Jardine's, Feb. 6.

## SAN FRANCISCO.

Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., Jan. 14.  
Tatsuono Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 14.  
Tai Ping Yang, Dodwell's, Jan. 20.  
Pennsylvania, S.S.S., Jan. 25.  
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 25.  
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., Jan. 28.  
Delagoa Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 11.  
Illinois, S.S.S., Feb. 1.

## SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

Ceylon, Gilman's, Jan. 14.  
Panama, Manners, Jan. 22.  
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 23.  
Mantua, P. & O., Feb. 1.  
Achilles, B.F., Feb. 4.  
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 8.  
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Feb. 12.

## LOS ANGELES.

Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., Jan. 14.  
Tai Ping Yang, Dodwell's, Jan. 20.

## MANILA.

Oldenburg, Jelsen, Jan. 14.  
Pres. Taft, Dollar, Jan. 14.  
Saabruecken, Melchers, Jan. 14.  
Taiping, B. & S., Jan. 14.  
Tijlslak, J.C.J.L., Jan. 14.  
Calulu, Dodwell's, Jan. 15.  
Golden Hind, S.S.S., Jan. 16.  
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., Jan. 18.  
Iowa, S.S.S., Jan. 19.  
Tacoma, S.S.S., Jan. 19.  
Tijlslak, J.C.J.L., Jan. 21.  
Aki Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 21.  
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Jan. 28.  
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., Jan. 28.  
Ermland, Jelsen, Jan. 29.  
Nellore, E. & A., Jan. 31.  
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., Feb. 3.  
Tjisondari, J.C.J.L., Feb. 3.  
Coblentz, Melchers, Feb. 8.  
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 8.  
Burgeland, Jelsen, Feb. 11.  
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Feb. 12.

## SEATTLE.

Mishima Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 14.  
Pres. Taft, Dollar, Jan. 21.  
Ixion, B.F., Jan. 22.  
Iyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 23.  
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., Feb. 4.  
Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 12.

## SHANGHAI.

Mishima Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 14.  
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., Jan. 14.  
Suiyang, B. & S., Jan. 14.  
Tatsuono Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 14.  
Changchow, B. & S., Jan. 15.  
Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., Jan. 15.  
Foehsing, Jardine's, Jan. 15.  
General Metzing, M.M., Jan. 15.  
Kueichow, B. & S., Jan. 16.  
Luchow, B. & S., Jan. 16.  
Livann, B. & S., Jan. 16.  
Kaga Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 17.  
Karmala, P. & O., Jan. 18.  
Shirala, B.I., Jan. 18.  
Coblentz, Melchers, Jan. 18/19.  
Chenan, B. & S., Jan. 19.  
Hosang, Jardine's, Jan. 19.  
Sunning, B. & S., Jan. 19.  
Agra, Gilman's, Jan. 20.

## SHANGHAI—(Continued).

Laomedon, B.F., Jan. 20.  
Morioka Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 20.  
Tai Ping Yang, Dodwell's, Jan. 20.  
Duchessa d'Aosta, Dwell's, Jan. 21.  
Hosang, Jardine's, Jan. 21.  
Pres. Taft, Dollar, Jan. 21.  
Sinkiang, B. & S., Jan. 21.  
Hosang, Jardine's, Jan. 22.  
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 22.  
Yushing, Jardine's, Jan. 22.  
Chengtu, B. & S., Jan. 23.  
Tjisondari, J.C.J.L., Jan. 23.  
Mantua, P. & O., Jan. 23.  
Albert Voegler, Jelsen, Jan. 25.  
Franken, Melchers, Jan. 25.  
Kashmir, P. & O., Jan. 25.  
Szechuen, B. & S., Jan. 26.  
Yatsing, Jardine's, Jan. 26.  
Iyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 28.  
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., Jan. 28.  
Andre Lebon, M.M., Jan. 29.  
Esquillo, Dwell's, Jan. 30.  
Glenapp, Jardine's, Jan. 31.  
Macedonia, P. & O., Jan. 31.  
Namsang, Jardine's, Feb. 1.  
Kemun, B.F., Feb. 4.  
Menelaus, B.F., Feb. 4.  
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., Feb. 4.  
Korea Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 6.  
Benares, Gilman's, Feb. 7.  
Asia, Manners, Feb. 8.  
Vogtland, Jelsen, Feb. 8.  
Aenca, B.F., Feb. 11.  
Fulda, Melchers, Feb. 11.  
Kutangs, Jardine's, Feb. 11.  
Pres. Grant, A.M.L., Feb. 11.  
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., Feb. 12.  
Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 12.  
Glenshiel, Jardine's, Feb. 14.

## SINGAPORE.

Angers, M.M., Jan. 14.  
Antung, B. & S., Jan. 14.  
Kwaiyang, B. & S., Jan. 14.  
Oldenburg, Jelsen, Jan. 14.  
Saabruecken, Melchers, Jan. 14.  
Rangoon Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 15.  
Cremor, J.C.J.L., Jan. 16.  
Suisang, Jardine's, Jan. 17.  
Khiva, P. & O., Jan. 18.  
Anhui, B. & S., Jan. 18.  
Augsburg, Melchers, Jan. 20.  
Antenor, B.F., Jan. 22.  
Panama, Manners, Jan. 22.  
Kumsang, Jardine's, Jan. 23.  
Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 23.  
Takada, B.I., Jan. 23.  
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 23.  
Jeypore, P. & O., Jan. 25.  
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Jan. 28.  
Sphinx, M.M., Jan. 23.  
Ermland, Jelsen, Jan. 29.  
Aller, Melchers, Jan. 31.  
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 31.  
Mantua, P. & O., Feb. 1.  
Taima, B.I., Feb. 2.  
Achilles, B.F., Feb. 4.  
Coblentz, Melchers, Feb. 8.  
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 8.  
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, Feb. 9.  
Shirala, B.I., Feb. 10.  
Burgeland, Jelsen, Feb. 11.  
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Feb. 12.

## SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 27.  
Bingo Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 5.

## SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

Bingo Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 5.

## SWATOW.

Antung, B. & S., Jan. 14.  
Haiyang, Douglas, Jan. 14.  
Suiyang, B. & S., Jan. 14.  
Foehsing, Jardine's, Jan. 15.  
Kueichow, B. & S., Jan. 15.  
Livann, B. & S., Jan. 16.  
Haining, Douglas, Jan. 19.  
Hiram, Thoresen, Jan. 19.  
Hosang, Jardine's, Jan. 19.  
Kalgan, B. & S., Jan. 19.  
Sunning, B. & S., Jan. 19.  
Anhui, B. & S., Jan. 20.  
Tjisroca, J.C.J.L., Jan. 20.  
Sinkiang, B. & S., Jan. 21.  
Hosang, Jardine's, Jan. 22.  
Chengtu, B. & S., Jan. 23.  
Hella, Thoresen, Jan. 23.  
Kiangsu, B. & S., Jan. 23.  
Szechuen, B. & S., Jan. 26.  
Yatsing, Jardine's, Jan. 26.  
Helios, Thoresen, Feb. 2.  
Tijlboet, J.C.J.L., Feb. 3.</



# CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN. "SUIYANG" ... On 14th Jan. Daylight  
 HONGKONG, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN. "KWEIYANG" ... On 14th Jan. 5 p.m.  
 SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN. "ANTUNG" ... On 14th Jan. 5 p.m.  
 SHANGHAI ... "CHANGCHOW" ... On 16th Jan. Daylight  
 SWATOW, SHANGHAI, WHARF, ... "KUEICHOW" ... On 16th Jan. 10 a.m.  
 ANOT, SHANGHAI & DALNY ... "LUOHOW" ... On 16th Jan. 3 p.m.  
 SWATOW & SHANGHAI ... "LINAN" ... On 16th Jan. Daylight  
 SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN. "SUNNING" ... On 19th Jan. Daylight  
 SWATOW & SHANGHAI ... "KALANG" ... On 19th Jan. 11 a.m.  
 SWATOW, ANOT, SWATOW & S'PORE. "ANHUI" ... On 20th Jan. 3 p.m.  
 SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN. "SINKANG" ... On 21st Jan. Daylight  
 ANOT, SHANGHAI & DALNY ... "CHENAN" ... On 22nd Jan. 3 p.m.  
 SWATOW & SHANGHAI ... "CHENGTO" ... On 23rd Jan. Daylight  
 HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG ... "CHUSAN" ... On 23rd Jan. 10 a.m.  
 SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN. "SZECHUEN" ... On 26th Jan. Daylight  
 SWATOW & SHANGHAI ... "KIANGSU" ... On 26th Jan. 11 a.m.  
 WEIHAU, CHENGTO & TIENTSIN. "HUICHOW" ... On 10th Feb. 10 a.m.  
 HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG ... "CHENGTO" ... On 13th Feb. 10 a.m.

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CHANGTE	11th February	18th February
TAIPING	11th March	18th March
CHANGTE	11th April	18th April

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M.S. "Asia"	8th Feb.	13th March
M.S. "Africa"	3rd March	12th April
M.S. "Malaya"	3rd April	13th May
M.S. "Danmark"	11st May	11th June
M.S. "Panama"	1st June	10th July
M.S. "Java"	1st July	10th Aug.

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ANGERS ... 14th Jan.	G. METZINGER ... 15th Jan.
SPHINX ... 29th Jan.	ANDRE LEBON ... 29th Jan.
G. METZINGER ... 11th Feb.	PORTHOUS ... 18th Feb.
ANDRE LEBON ... 25th Feb.	CHENONCEAUX ... 25th Feb.
PORTHOUS ... 11th Mar.	ATHOS II ... 12th Mar.
CHENONCEAUX ... 25th Mar.	D'ARTAGNAN ... 25th Mar.
ATHOS II ... 8th Apr.	ANGERS ... 8th Apr.
D'ARTAGNAN ... 22nd Apr.	SPHINX ... 22nd Apr.

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## ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

STATION	Barometer at Sea Level	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Direction	Force	Barometer at Sea Level	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Direction	Force
	Inches	Millis.	Inches	Millis.	Inches	Millis.	Inches	Millis.	Inches	Millis.	Inches	Millis.
Wladivostok ...	30.44	778.3	13	...	NE	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nemuro ...	30.00	762.0	...	...	WNW	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hokodate ...	30.16	763.0	...	...	WNW	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tokio ...	30.12	765.0	...	...	N	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kochi ...	30.26	768.5	...	...	N	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagasaki ...	30.39	772.0	...	...	WNW	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kagoshima ...	30.30	771.0	...	...	NNE	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oshima ...	30.30	769.5	...	...	N	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naha ...	30.26	768.5	...	...	NNE	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ishigakijima ...	30.26	768.5	...	...	NNE	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bonin Island ...	30.57	778.5	...	...	NW	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chefoo ...	30.58	778.7	39	36	N	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shanghai ...	30.58	778.7	36	70	N	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gutzlaff ...	30.26	769.6	44	68	NE	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sharp Peak ...	30.25	768.8	54	74	ENE	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amoy ...	30.21	767.3	55	76	E	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swatow ...	30.34	770.7	57	98	E	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taiheku ...	30.24	768.0	61	...	NNW	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taihu ...	30.22	767.7	63	...	NNE	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Koehun ...	30.19	766.8	72	...	NE	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pescadore ...	30.26	768.6	57	...	NNE	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong ...	30.28	768.6	54	59	NNE	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gap Rock ...	30.25	768.3	...	...	NNW	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macao ...	30.26	768.6	43	62	N	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoihow ...	30.13	765.3	65	79	NE	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pratas Island ...	30.21	767.4	59	43	SW	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phullen ...	30.13	765.3	61	...	NW	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Touraine ...	29.92	759.9	79	...	ENE	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape St. James ...	30.02	762.6	73	71	NE	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basco ...	29.99	761.7	79	69	NE	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aparri ...	29.96	760.8	77	72	N	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuguegarao ...	29.87	758.7	84	58	NNW	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vigan ...	29.91	759.6	84	55	NE	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manila ...	29.88	759.0	82	77	NNE	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legaspi ...	29.87	758.7	82	07	N	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calibog ...	29.87	758.7	81	87	NW	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tacloban ...	29.86	758.4	82	70	NE	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boilo ...	29.84	757.8	84	60	NE	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cebu ...	29.85	758.1	76	...	N	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surigao ...	29.79	756.6	...	...	NE	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam ...	29.78	756.0	...	...	ENE	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yap ...	29.81	757.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau ...	29.82	757.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ponape ...	29.86	758.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Labuan ...	29.80	756.9	88	69	NE	6	...	...	...	...	...	...

January 13d. 10h. 47m.—The anticyclone has weakened and is now central over the Yellow Sea.  
 Fresh monsoon along the S.E. coast of China and over the China Sea.  
 Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1, 0.38 inch, against an average of 0.33 inch.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON JANUARY 14.

- 1.—Formosa Channel
- 2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamock
- 3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock
- 4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan

N.E. winds, fresh; fine to cloudy.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

## HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, January 13.

Barometer...	Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On Date at 10 a.m.	On Date at 4 p.m.
Thermometer...	51	55	57
Humidity...	63	68	62
Wind...	N	E	E
Force...	2	3	2
Weather...	C	C	B
Rain...	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature, 17.55

Lowest open-air Temperature, 13.51

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

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## HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From January 14 to 20, 1930.

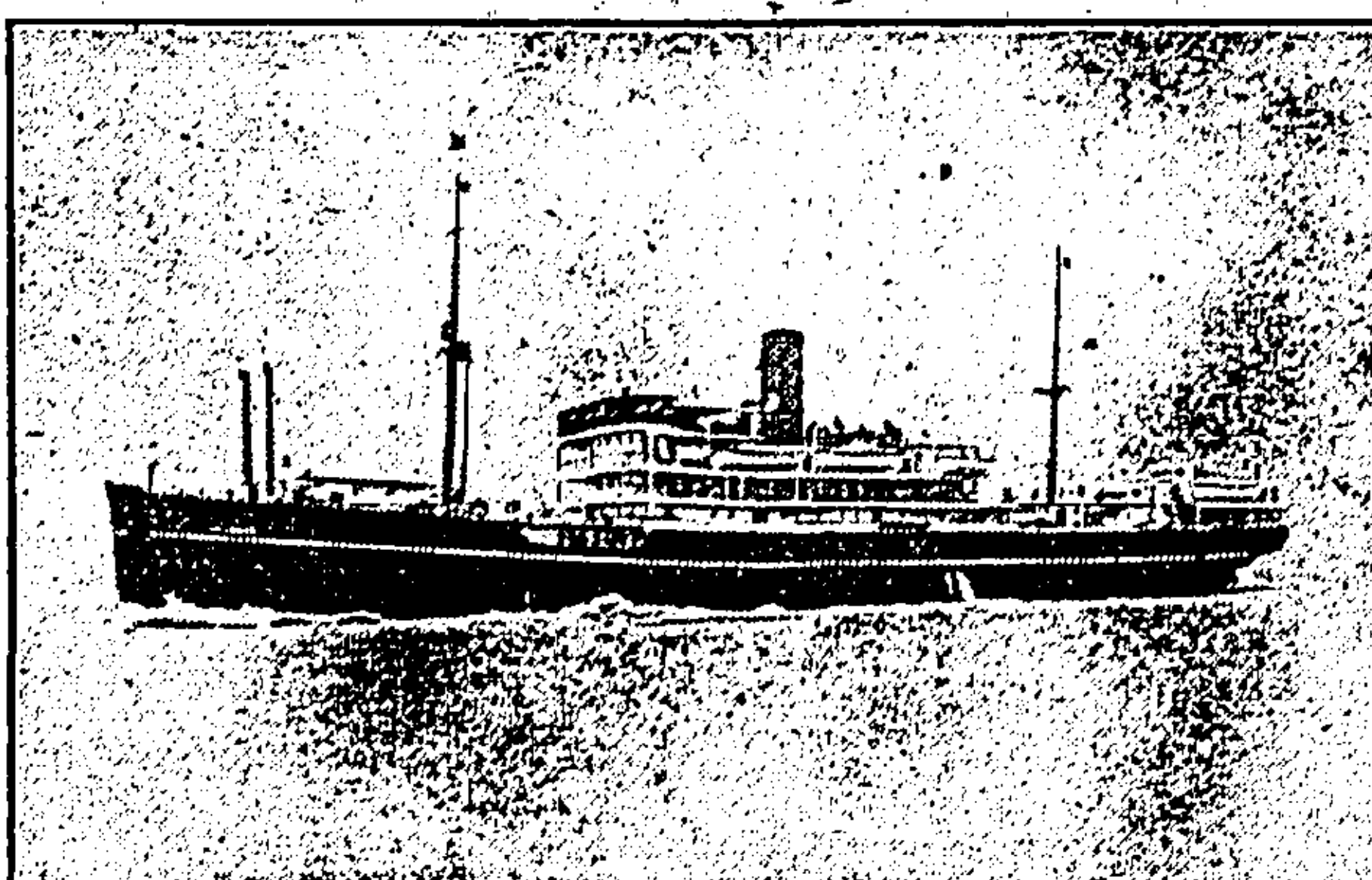
Day of Week	Date of Month	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height	Day of Week	Date of Month	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height
Tue.	14	h. m.	h. m.	Tue.	14	h. m.	h. m.
Wed.	15	h. m.	h. m.	Wed.	15	h. m.	h. m.
Thur.	16	h. m.	h. m.	Thur.	16	h. m.	h. m.
Fri.	17	h. m.	h. m.	Fri.	17	h. m.	h. m.
Sat.	18	h. m.	h. m.	Sat.	18	h. m.	h. m.
Sun.	19	h. m.	h. m.	Sun.	19	h. m.	h. m.
Mon.	20	h. m.	h. m.	Mon.	20	h. m.	h. m.

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To	Steamship	Date
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	"HOPANG"	Sun., 18th Jan., at 7 a.m.
	"HANGSANG"	Wed., 22nd Jan., at 7 a.m.
	"YATSEING"	Sun., 26th Jan., at 7 a.m.
SHAI via FOOCHEW	"YUSANG"	Wed., 23rd Jan., at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOY, SHAI, MOJI & KOBE	"EOSANG"	Tues., 31st Jan., at 7 a.m.
	"NAMSANG"	Satur., 1st Feb., at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOY, MOJI & KOBE	"KUTSANG"	Tues., 11th Feb., at 7 a.m.
	"YUENSANG"	Tues., 18th Feb., at 7 a.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALUTTA	"SUISANG"	Thurs., 16th Jan., at 3 p.m.
	"KUMSANG"	Thurs., 23rd Jan., at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Tues., 26th Jan., at 3 p.m.
	"HINSANG"	Thurs., 6th Feb., at Noon
TIENTSIN via FOOCHEW & WEI-HAI-WEI	"CHEONGSHING"	Fri., 24th Jan., at 7 a.m.

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